I.L.P.

YEAR BOOK

For 1908.

A Guide to the Socialist and Labour Movement.

A Reference Book of Facts—Political, Industrial and Social.

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The I.L.P. in 1907

The year 1907 has been the most prosperous in the history of the I.L.P. From whatever point of view it is considered the progress of the Party during this year has been most encouraging.

At the beginning of the year Mr. Keir Hardie announced that he was able to offer, through the generosity of a friend, a sum of £1,000 to the funds of the I.L.P. on condition that the Party raised a similar sum within twenty days. The offer was taken up with enthusiasm, and within the time a sum of £2,428 was raised, including the thousand pounds original offer.

It was intended that this fund should be devoted to Special Organising and Propaganda work, and in the spring twenty-two Propagandist Organisers were appointed, and these have been at work throughout the year. The revenue of the Head Office from other sources—profits on Publication Department, increasd affiliation fees, etc.—has been so good that the Special Fund remains practically intact at the end of November.

The districts which have received special attention are those in which the movement is newly astablished, or where no branches of the party previously existed. Several new branches have been formed in Ireland.

At Easter, the party had 543 branches, and at the end of November the total number of branches was 720, being an increase of 177 in eight months!

The Publication Department has reflected the vigour of the party and the public interest in Labour and Socialist questions. Last year the sales amounted to £2,626, but in the eight months of the present year this volume of trade has been surpassed. So great has been the development of this department that additional rooms have had to be acquired.

Three new volumes of the Socialist Library have been published during the year. A quarter of a million copies of *The Workmen's Compensation Act* by Mr. Philip Snowden, M.P., have been sold, and several hundred thousands propagandist pamphlets.

The number of public meetings have averaged some 2,000 a week, and in the centres of population great demonstrations have been frequently held. The winter campaign by the I.L.P. Members of Parliament has been a phenomenal success, the

largest halls being inadequate to contain the people who have flocked to the meetings.

The Anti-Socialist campaign of the Tory press and platform has greatly stimulated the I.L.P., and in all respects the year 1907 has brought prosperity to the I.L.P. and advanced the cause of Socialism in Britain.

I.L.P. Conference, 1907.

A full Report of the Conference, containing also Directory of Branches, List of Speakers, Constitution and Programme of the Party, with Balance Sheet for 1906-7 can be obtained from the Head Office, post free 4d.

The Annual Conference of the Independent Labour Party was held in the Temperance Hall, Derby, on Easter Monday and Tuesday, April 1st and 2nd. There were 223 delegates representing 177 branches, being the largest conference yet held.

The Report submitted showed that in the year ended February 28th, 1907 there had been formed 170 new branches. The year's income at the head office had been £6,064 12s. 0d., against £1,884 7s. 9d. for the previous year. The Literature Sales reached £2,830, or £1,600 more than in the former year.

The following is a summary of the principal resolutions passed:

OLD-AGE PENSIONS

That this Conference urges the Labour Party to bring forward a Bill to give effect to a national system of old-age pensions to all men and women on attaining the age of 60 years, or those under that age who are incapacitated from employment, the entire cost to be contributed by means of Imperial taxation.

Amendments, moved by the delegates from Middleton and Lowestoft respectively, that the pension be at least 7s. 6d. per week, and that the age be 55, were lost.

EDUCATION.

1. That in the opinion of this Conference, the only just and logical settlement of the Education question lies in the adoption of secular education only, in all schools supported out of public funds, whether elementary or higher grade.—Urmston, Fulham, Cheltenham.

2. That this Conference expresses its strong disapproval of the policy of the Board of Education in regard to Higher

Elementary and Secondary Education, inasmuch as that policy is directed at making the opportunities for Education beyond the Elementary School the monopoly of the Middle Classes, and demands that ample facilities for Secondary and Higher Education for the children of the workers shall be provided by an increase in grants to Secondary Schools, such grants being set apart for free Education in such schools.—Agenda Committee.

THE FRANCHISE.

The most animated debate of the Conference centred around the resolutions referring to the franchise.

J. T. Brownlie (Woolwich) moved:—

That this Conference declares in favour of adult suffrage and the political equality of the sexes, and considers that the right of suffrage should immediately be extended to women on the same conditions as men.

An amendment was moved to leave out all after "sexes" but it received little support, the original resolution being passed by 236 votes to 24.

THE WOMEN IN PRISON: A TELEGRAM.

The Standing Orders Committee recommended that the following telegram should be despatched:—

"That this Conference sends greeting to the women, imprisoned for their fidelity to the cause of sex equality, and congratulates them upon their courage in suffering the rigours of our inhuman prison system, and expresses the hope that their self-sacrificing efforts may be crowned with success."

This resolution was carried by 181 votes to 60

RIGHT TO WORK.

This Conference welcomes the news that a Bill to secure the Right to Work is to be introduced into Parliament by the Labour Party, expresses the hope that every effort will be made to secure its passing into Law, and declares in favour of the establishment of a properly-equipped and financed national department for dealing with the whole problem of unemployment on the basis of putting useful work at a living wage within the reach of every worker, and of training such as require to be taught in husbandry, and other forms of work upon the land.—Bristol.

POWERS OF MUNICIPALITIES.

"That this Conference urges the Labour Party in Parlia-

ment to secure the extension of power to municipalities, enabling them to undertake trading and the development of existing municipal concerns, the sanction of the Local Government Board, and to use any profits accruing from same in such manner as may be decided by the municipality, without the necessity of promoting Parliamentary bills.

MUNICIPAL LAND OWNERSHIP.

"That in the opinion of this Conference all Labour representatives should be strongly urged to vigorously oppose the sale of land already in public ownership.—Manchester Central."

COAL SUPPLY.

This Conference being of opinion that the high price of coal is a serious menance to the nation, and bears extremely hard upon householders and especially upon the working classes of the country, declares in favour of the nationalisation of the mines and municipalisation of the coal supply.

UNITED SOCIALIST PARTY.

That this Conference, realising that the time is now opportune for giving effect to the Resolution passed at the International Socialist Congress, held at Amsterdam in 1904, recommending the Socialist Organisations in all countries to unite, instructs the N.A.C. to enter into negotiations with all Socialist bodies in Great Britain with a view of forming a United Socialist Party.

After the above had been moved and seconded, J. Burgess (Glasgow City) moved the following amendment, which was ultimately carried as a substantive motion by about 200 to 12.

That this conference expresses satisfaction at the great and increasing unity and consolidation of the Socialist and Labour movements as a result of the United Labour Representation policy and while instructing the N.A.C. to endeavour to promote a still closer relationship between existing Socialist organisations expresses the belief that it is essential to the well-being of the Socialist and Labour cause that the I.L.P. should maintain its present organisation, purposes and policy.

RAILWAY NATIONALISATION.

That in the opinion of this Conference the time is ripe for the Nationalisation of the railways of the country, and that our representatives be asked to urge forward a measure to that effect in Parliament.

Resolution carried.

PAYMENT OF I.L.P. MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT.

T. D. Benson moved:—

That the N.A.C. be instructed to assume direct financial responsibility for the I.L.P. members of Parliament, and that a salary be paid at the rate of two hundred guineas per year.

INTERNATIONAL PEACE.

1 That this Conference again reaffirms its strong adherence to the cause of International peace and urges that the Socialist and Labour Inter-parliamentary Committee and the International Socialist Congress should take into consideration the question of formulating a policy of international action on the part of the organised workers in the event of the immediate danger or actual occurrence of war between any of the nations represented on the above-mentioned international bodies.—Chapel-en-le-Frith.

2 That this Conference believes that the time has come when Militarism in every form should be denounced and resisted as alien to civil freedom and social progress and expresses itself emphatically against compulsory military service and the attempts which are being made to introduce military training in public schools or other public institutions, and views with alarm the purposes of Mr. Haldane's Army Territorial Bill which if passed will make military service practically compulsory under officers drawn wholly from the upper classes, will make industrial employment dependent upon military service, and instead of promoting international unity will foster and increase the spirit of militarism and aggression.

OFFICERS AND DELEGATES.

The only two nominations for the Chairmanship were Mr. J. R. Macdonald and Dr. Stanton Coit. The result of the voting was Macdonald 200, Coit 27.

Mr. T. D. Benson was re-elected Treasurer without contest. The following were elected the four national representatives on the Administrative Council:—J. Keir Hardie, Philip Snowden, J. Bruce Glasier, Jas. Parker; and the ballot for the Divisional representatives showed the following elected:—Division I, Scotland, W. Stewart; Division II, Northumberland, etc., W. Wood; Division III, Yorkshire, T. Russell Williams; Division IV, Lancashire, etc., J. Howard; Division V, Wales and S. West, W. Field; Division VI, Midlands, H. Brockhouse; Division VII, London and South and East, Miss McMillan.

J. Keir Hardie and Philip Snowden were appointed the I.L.P. representatives on the Executive of the Labour Party.

The Labour Party.

Office: 28, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.

Secretary: J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P.

The Labour Party was constituted in February, 1900, at a Conference called by the Parliamentary Committee of the Trades Union Congress; in accordance with a resolution of the Plymouth Congress, 1899.

The following table shows the growth of the Party since its formation in 1900:—

	Trade Unions		Trades Councils and L.R.C.'s.		Socialist Societies.		
	No.	M'ship.	No.		No.	M'ship.	Total.
1900-1	41	353,070	7		3	22,861	375,931
1901-2	65	455,450	21		2	13,861	469,311
1902-3	127	847,315	49		2	13,835	861,150
1903-4	165	956,025	76		2	13,775	969,800
1904-5	158	885,270	73		2	14,730	900,000
1905-6	158	904,496	73		2	16,784	921,280
1906-7	176	975,182	83		2	20,885	*998,338

*This total includes 2,271 Co-operators.

CONSTITUTION AND ORGANISATION.

The Labour Party is a Federation consisting of Trade Unions, Trades Councils, Socialist Societies, and Local Labour Associations. Co-operative Societies are also eligible.

1.—Candidates and Members must accept this Constitution; agree to abide by the decisions of the Parliamentary Party in carrying out the aims of this Constitution; appear before their constituencies under the title of Labour Candidates only; abstain strictly from identifying themselves with or promoting the interests of any Party not eligible for affiliation; and they must not oppose any Candidate recognised by the Executive Committee of the Party.

2.—Candidates must undertake to join the Parliamentary Labour Party, if elected.

Trade Unions and Socialist Societies shall pay 15s. per annum for every thousand members or fraction thereof.

The Parliamentary Fund is to assist in paying the election expenses of Labour Candidates and in maintaining Members of the Parliamentary Labour Party.

Affiliated Societies, except Trades Councils and Local

Labour Associations, shall pay a contribution to this fund at the rate of 2d. per member per annum.

All Members elected under the auspices of the Labour Party shall be paid from the Fund an equal sum not to exceed £200 per annum, provided that this payment shall only be made to Members whose candidatures have been promoted by Societies which have contributed to this Fund.

Returning Officers' Expenses. Twenty-five per cent. of the returning officers' net expenses shall be paid to the Candidates, subject to the provisions of the preceding clause, so long as the total sum so expended does not exceed twenty-five per cent. of the Fund.

Labour Party Conference.

The 1907 Conference of the Labour Party was held in Belfast on January 24th, 25th, and 26th.

There were 347 delegates. Mr. J. J. Stephenson (A.S.E.) presided.

The more important resolutions passed by the Conference were the following:—

INSTRUCTIONS TO LABOUR PARTY.

> "That resolutions instructing the Parliamentary party as to their action in the House of Commons be taken as the opinions of the Conference on the understanding that the time and method of giving effect to these instructions be left to the party in the House in conjunction with the National Executive."

Payments to Parliamentary Fund raised to 2d. per member per annum.

A resolution to embody Socialism in the Constitution of the Party as its object was defeated by 835,000 votes, against 98,000 for. The I.L.P. delegates abstained from voting.

A resolution requiring that every Party M.P., candidate and delegate should be a Trade Union member was rejected.

The proposal to make the Trade Union Congress resolutions the programme of the Party was not accepted, only 76,000 votes being given for and 1,021,000 against.

A resolution in favour of extending the franchise to Women on the same conditions as it was held by men was rejected by 605,000 votes against 268,000.

Resolutions on Trusts, Militarism, Education, Postal Grievances, Minimum Wage, Unemployment, were passed.

A full Report of the Conference will be sent post free from the Head Office for 4d.

The Trade Union Congress.

Offices: Effingham House, Arundel Street, London, W.C.

Secretary: W. C. Steadman, M.P.

[A full report of the Congress can be obtained, price 6d. post free 9d.]

The Fortieth Annual Trades Union Congress was held at Bath on September 2—7th, 1907. Mr. A. H. Gill, M.P. (Cotton Spinners'), presided.

The Parliamentary Committee recommended Trade Unionists to take up the following reforms with as much energy as was given to the Trades Disputes question, namely:—Miners' legal eight-hour day, and a reduction of hours in all trades; Old-age pensions; Unemployed; Compulsory State Insurance; Land nationalisation; Amendment of Poor Laws; Legal restriction of systematic overtime; and Housing of working classes.

Resolutions on the following, amongst other, questions were passed:—Abolition of the House of Lords; Old-age Pensions (5s. at 60); Belfast Fatalities; Daily Newspaper; Abolition of Overtime; Adult Suffrage; Conscription; Minimum Wage; Eight Hours Day; Education; Unemployment and Housing.

Mr. D. J. Shackleton, M.P., is this year's President.

Co-operation.

INDUSTRIAL CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

The following General Summary gives the strength of the Co-operative Societies in 1905 (Distributive and Productive):—

Number of Societies	2,259
,, ,, Members	2,259,468
Capital, Share	£28,834,732
Loan	£9,113,703
Amount of Sales	£93,964,073

The figures for Retail Societies in 1905 are:—

Number of Societies	1,452
,, ,, Members	2,153,015
Capital, Share	£26,076,862
Loan	£4,170,020
Amount of Sales	£61,086,991

The number of Persons employed in Co-operative Productive Works at the end of each of the following years was:

1895	22,658
1900	37,655
1905	45,253

The value of the productions of Co-operative Productive Works was £17,085,631 in 1905, having risen from £6,278,837 in 1895.

The Fabian Society.

Office: 3, Clements Inn, Strand, London, W.C.

Secretary: Edward R. Pease.

The progress of the Society during 1907 has been not less remarkable than that of the I.L.P. In the last recorded month (October) it made more new members than in any two of several of the earlier years of the century. It is selling twice as many tracts as last year, and a quite complex organisation of Groups, both local for special subjects, Education, Biology, Art, all in relation to Socialism, and for special classes has sprung up. In the last category is the Nursery, which as its name implies, consists of the younger members. But Sir William Chance, when he came to give them a lesson on behalf of the Constitutional Association discovered that though young in years, they are old hands at debating. Particularly important in relation to the future is the rapid growth of the University Fabian Societies; Oxford, Cambridge, Glasgow, Edinburgh and London have now each a strong body of Socialist Undergraduates, who are destined in later years to become the civil servants and members of Parliament, the doctors, teachers and clergy of the country, men in places of influence and power, who will be able to do much to facilitate the realisation of our ideals.—In the provincial cities a number of local Fabian Societies are being formed to meet the needs of those, chiefly middle class people, who find that there is work to be done for

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Socialism for which the other Socialist organisations are not well adapted.—It is needless to say that there is no desire or intention to act in rivalry with the other Socialist bodies, and it may be mentioned as evidence for this that the organiser specially appointed to develop this branch of Fabian work is Alderman Sanders, L.C.C., well known as an active member of the I.L.P., and Labour Candidate for Portsmouth. —Altogether the Fabian Society has had the most prosperous year in its long career, and has good hopes of even greater prosperity in the near future.—Edward R. Peace, Secretary.

The Church Socialist League.

Chairman: Rev. G. A. West, St. Thomas', Sunderland.
Gen. Secretary: : Rev. J. H. Hastings, Halton, Lancaster.
Organising Secretary: Rev. Conrad Noel, Paycockes, Coggeshall, Essex.

This League was formed, as the result of a Conference held at Morecambe on June 13th, 1906. Its object is to unite the Clergy and Laity of the Church of England, who are convinced of the Social Mission of the Church, and are at the same time sadly conscious of the Church's failure to realise or fulfil its Mission. The League requires its members to be convinced Socialists, in the historical and economic meaning of the word.—It is thus a Society within the Church, composed exclusively of Socialists.

Although the League has not been long in existence, and is depending for its extension on the voluntary efforts of its members, its membership is rapidly approaching 500, and it has a dozen Branches, and others are about to be formed.

As opportunity offers, the members of the C.S.L. gladly co-operate with their comrades of the I.L.P. and S.D.F. in furthering the object which they all have in view—the Social Emancipation of the People.

The League owes a great deal to the I.L.P., whose members on several occasions have given valuable help in organising its meetings. Several members of the C.S.L. took a prominent part in the Jarrow and Colne Valley Elections, as well as in the municipal elections in their respective towns. "The Optimist" is the semi-official organ of the League. This is a

sixpenny quarterly, published by Eliott Stock, Paternoster Row.

PRINCIPLES.

1.—The Church has a mission to the whole of human life, Social and Individual, Material and Spiritual.
2.—The Church can best fulfil its social mission by acting in its corporate capacity.
3.—To this end the members of the League accept the principle of Socialism.
4.—Socialism is the fixed principle, according to which the community should own the land and capital collectively, and use them co-operatively for the good of all.

OBJECT.

To secure the corporate action of the Church on these principles.

Social Democratic Federation.

Central Office: Maiden Lane, Charing Cross, W.C.

Secretary: Mr. H. W. Lee.

The Social Democratic Federation held their annual conference at Carlisle on Easter Friday, Saturday, and Sunday.

The report of the Executive Council stated that 56 new branches had been added during the year, the largest increase in the history of the party, and that the present number of branches and affiliated societies was 186.

The Parliamentary Committee reported that the following constituencies had been considered and deemed suitable seats to be fought in the S.D.F. interest when the opportunity offers:—North Aberdeen, Accrington, Blackburn, East Bradford, Burnley, Carlisle, Eccles, West Leeds, Lincoln, Northampton, East Northants., Plymouth, Rossendale, Sheffield (Brightside), South and West Salford, and South-West Ham. The following candidatures have been definitely fixed:—Accrington, Dan Irving; East Bradford, E. R. Hartley; Burnley, H. M. Hyndman; Ashton-under-Lyne, W. Gee; Carlisle, A. C. Bannington; North Aberdeen, T. Kennedy; Northampton, H. Quelch; Haggerston, H. Burrows; South Bristol, J. F. Green. East North Hants, Plymouth, Rossendale, Rochdale, West Leeds, were stated in the last quarterly report to be under consideration.

A resolution in favour of forming a committee of Socialist

unity to facilitate the advent of the one Socialist Party gave rise to much discussion.

Mr. Moore, Rochdale, opposed the resolution. He said the future resolved itself into a trial of strength between the Social Democratic Federation and the Labour Party.

Mr. H. M. Hyndman said the Social Democratic Federation had done its utmost to secure unity since 1892, but one-third only of the I.L.P. was in favour of it.

Mr. Quelch favoured co-operation, but was opposed to alliances. As soon as the Labour Party accepted a Socialistic basis as its objective there would be no difficulty in the way of the Social Democratic Federation joining the Labour Party.

The resolution was carried by 47 to 43. The appointment of the committee was deferred until after the Stuttgart Conference in August.

Mr. Reid, Glasgow, moved a resolution declaring that inasmuch as the S.D.F. had decided by a two-thirds majority against affiliating with the Labour Party nationally, the branches should be called upon to observe the same policy locally, and abstain from attaching themselves to local organisations not on a Socialist basis. The resolution further declared that no S.D.F. member can be a candidate of the Labour Party.

Mr. Davidson (Carlisle) and Mr. Quelch opposed the resolution, which was rejected by 52 to 36.

A long resolution was moved by the Marylebone branch declaring that the Labour Party and its leaders were consciously or unconsciously instruments of capitalist interests and an obstacle to working-class emancipation, and calling upon the S.D.F. to organise a campaign of exposure and opposition to the Labour Party. The resolution was disposed of by the "previous question."

On Saturday the conference met in private, but resumed its public sitting at four o'clock. No balance sheet or financial statement was made public.

Mr. Quelch spoke on the general strike. There had, he said, been a reaction abroad against Parliamentarism. Social Democrats should be prepared to utilise any means from the bomb to the ballot box, but he had never advocated the use of the bomb, although in Russia people were justified in taking whatever reprisals were in their power. The Social-

ist means in this country were the ballot box and direct action.

The following London members were elected to the Executive Council: Messrs. Hyndman, Green, Knee, Quelch, Watts, and Webster. The provincial members selected were W. Gee, E. R. Hartley, Irving, Kennedy, Lewis and Lowthian.

The next Conference was fixed to be held at Manchester.

Political and other Organisations.

National Liberal Federation, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
Liberal Central Association, 41, Parliament Street, S.W.
Liberal Publication Department, 42, Parliament Street, S.W.
Scottish Liberal Association, 95, Princess Street, Edinburgh.
Women's Liberal Federation, 124, Victoria Street, S.W.
Women's Liberal Association, 138, Palace Chambers, S.W.
Eighty Club, 3, Hare Court Temple, E.C.
League of Young Liberals, 10, Adolphe Terrace, W.C.
National Reform Union, 50, Howarths Buildings, Cross Street, Manchester.
Young Scots' Society, 36, Roseburn Terrace, Edinburgh.
National Education Association, Surrey House, Victoria Embankment, W.C.
Northern Counties Education Association, Castlemere, Rochdale.
Moral Instruction League, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.
Temperance Legislation League, Parliament Mansions, S.W.
Secular Education League, 19, Buckingham Street, W.C.—H. Snell, Secretary.
Capital Punishment, Society for Abolition of, 5, Harley Street, W.
Socialist Party of Great Britian, 28, Cursiter Street, E.C.
Teachers' Socialist Society. C. E. Burbridge, 58, Churston Avenue, Upton Park, E.
Tariff Reform League, 7, Victoria Street, Westminster, S.W.
Liberty and Property Defence League, Victoria Street, S.W.
London Municipal Society (Anti-Socialist)) 11, Tothill Street, Westminster.
Abolition of the State Regulation of Vice, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster.
Men's League for Women's Suffrage, 38, Museum St., E.C.

Women's Societies.

Women's Trade Union League.—Secretary, Miss Mary R. MacArthur, Club Union Buildings, Clerkenwell Road, E.C.

Women's Industrial Council.—Office, 7, John Street, Adelphi, Strand, W.C.

National Union of Women Workers, 9, Southampton Street, W.C.

Scottish Council for Women's Trades.—Secretary, Miss Irwin, 58, Renfield Street, Glasgow.

National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies.—Offices, 25, Victoria Street, S.W.

Women's Local Government Society, 17, Tothill Street, Westminster, S.W.

Women's Freedom League.—Hon. Secretary, Mrs. How Martyn, 18, Buckingham Street, W.C.

Women's Co-operative Guild.—Secretary, Miss Llewelyn Davies, Kirkby Lonsdale.

British Women's Temperance Association, 47, Victoria Street, S.W.

Young Women's Christian Association, 25—26, George Street, Hanover Square, W.

Women's Labour League.—Mrs. Middleton, 8, Jedburgh Street, Clapham, S.W.

Working Women may send complaints about breaches of the Factory Laws in perfect confidence to Lady Inspector of Factories, 66, Victoria Street, S.W., or for Scotland to 121, West Regent Street, Glasgow.

The Diary of Parliament.

THE SESSION OF 1907.

A fully-detailed list of matters raised by Labour Members (over 500 items) may be obtained with the Quarterly Circulars from the Labour Party, 25, Victoria Street, London, S.W. Post Free, 4d.

The Parliamentary Labour Party, together with the Executive Committee, met at the House of Commons (Committee Room No. 12) on February 11th, 1907. Before pro-

ceeding to the election of Sessional Officers, the following resolution was carried:—

> That in the event of a Women's Suffrage Bill being introduced, each Member shall be allowed freedom of action upon it, and upon all questions which the Party in meeting assembled has not decided either to support or oppose; but it must be made clear that they are then acting in their individual capacity only; in the event of the Women's Suffrage Bill reaching Commlttee, it is understood that the Bill may be discussed at a meeting of the Party.

Upon the motion of D. J. Shackleton, seconded by A. Henderson, J. Keir Hardie was re-elected Chairman of the Party

D. J. Shackleton was re-elected Vice-Chairman, and J. Ramsay MacDonald, Secretary. A. Henderson was appointed Senior Whip, and G. H. Roberts, Junior Whip.

It was decided that the following four Bills should be balloted for by all Members of the Party:—1, Miners' Eight Hours; 2, Education (Provision of Meals—Scotland); 3, Compulsory Weighing; 4, Sweated Industries. The Party decided that members fortunate enough to win a place in the ballot for motions for private members' nights should select a motion on one of the following subjects: Shop Hours, Unemployment, Shorter Working Day, Incidence of Taxation, Nationalisation of Railways, Nationalisation of Mines, Nationalisation of Land.

KING'S SPEECH.

PROMISE. (*King's Speech, February 12th, 1907.*)	PERFORMANCE. (*At end of Session.*)
1. Licensing Bill.	*Not introduced.*
2. Army Bill.	Passed.
3. Scottish Small Holdings Bill.	Withdrawn.
4. Scottish Land Values Bill.	Rejected by Lords.
5. Irish Government Bill.	Withdrawn.
6. Irish University Bill.	*Not introduced.*
7. Court of Criminal Apeal Bill.	Passed.
8. Hours of Labour in Mines Bill.	*Not passed.*
9. Patent Laws Amendment Bill.	Passed.
10. English Valuation Bill.	*Not introduced.*
11. Qualification of Women Bill.	Passed.
12. English Small Holdings Bill.	Passed.
13. Housing Bill.	*Not introduced.*

PARLIAMENTARY DIARY.

Feb. 12.—King's Speech: J. Keir Hardie on Old Age Pensions and Unemployment.

,, 13.—Old Age Pensions, Amendment to Address:

Moved by Mr. Barnes.

> But humbly express our regret that your Majesty's advisers have not seen fit to include amongst the measures promised for this session one making provision of an adequate pension for the aged poor.

Amendment defeated by 213 to 61. Minority consisted of 51 Unionists, 8 Labour, and 4 Liberals.

,, 20.—Unemployed, Amendment to Address: Mr. Thorne.

> But humbly express our regret that, whilst 5 per cent. of the most highly skilled artisans are out of employment, and the Unemployed Workmen Act has proved inadequate to deal with distress due to lack of employment, no mention is made in your Majesty's gracious Speech of any proposals for dealing with this serious and menacing evil.

Amendment defeated by 207 to 47.

The minority consisted of 28 L.R.C. members, 9 Unionists; the following 10 Ministerialists: Abraham, W.; Brace, W.; Edwards, Enoch; Haslam, James; Pickersgill, E. H.; Richards, T.; Richardson, A.; Rowlands, J.; Tennant, H. J.; Williams, J.; and two Nationalists.

,, 25.—Dismissals from Government Workshops: Henderson, Crooks.

Government granted appointment of Committee of Enquiry, three of whom should be nominated by Labour Party (Messrs. Henderson, Barnes and W. C. Steadman).

The reference to the Committee is as follows:

> To examine the shops and machinery at Woolwich Arsenal, other than in the danger buildings and the torpedo factory, in order to consider whether any articles not now made in the ordnance factories can be appropriately made there with this machinery.

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First No. Ready in March, 1908.

The SOCIALIST REVIEW

A Monthly Magazine of Modern Thought.

Price 6d.

The purpose of this Review will be to discuss the problems presented by the statement and realisation of Socialism, and to consider literature, science and art from the Socialist point of view.

The following are amongst those who have already consented to contribute: Dr. A. Russell Wallace, F.R.S, Richard Whiteing, H. G. Wells, Emile Vandervelde, Jean Jaurés, E. Bernstein, J Keir Hardie, M.P., J. Ramsay MacDonald, M.P., Philip Snowden, M.P., Sydney Webb, LL.B.

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by Henderson. The motion was made a few minutes before five o'clock, and Mr. Henderson was still speaking when, by the rules of the House, the debate stood adjourned.

„ 23.—On the Motion for the Second Reading of the Army Bill, Labour Party challenged a division. Against, 33; For, 345.

The minority consisted of 21 L.R.C. members, 10 Liberals, and two Unionists.

„ 27.—L. & N.W. Railway Bill: Labour Party challenged Second Reading as a protest against Company's action in subsidising London Municipal Reform Association.

„ 26.—Local Option (Scotland) Bill: Barnes seconded Second Reading, which was carried by 251 to 95

May 1.—Motion on Shop Hours:—

"In the opinion of this House more drastic legislation with regard to the closing of shops and the hours of shop assistants is required."

Moved by Mr. Shackleton on behalf of Party, seconded by Mr. Seddon.

Home Secretary stated Government would accept resolution, but could not commit himself as to the date when amending legislation would be introduced. Resolution agreed to.

Bill *re* Shop Assistants' Agreements: Introduced by Mr. Seddon.

Motion made that "Local Authorities should be granted by legislation the power to lay out suburbs for building upon a rational plan, which shall include adequate air space, convenient grounds for recreation and facilities for locomotion." Seconded by Mr. Jowett.

President of Local Government Board accepted resolution, and stated that he hoped the object in view would be achieved by Bills he already had under consideration.

„ 3.—Compulsory Weighing and Measurements Bill: Second reading moved on behalf of Party by Mr. Roberts, seconded by Mr. Hodge.

Home Secretary announced the intention of the Government to appoint a Committee with the view to the introduction of a non-contentious Bill next year.

Second Reading agreed to and Departmental Inquiry accepted by Party. Mr. Hodge and Ald. P. Walls have been appointed to the Committee of Inquiry.

,, 14.—House of Lords. Factory and Workshops' Bill read a second time.

Qualification of Women (County and Borough Councils) Bill read a first time.

House of Commons. Finance Bill. On Mr. Austen Chamberlain's amendment demanding that the "basis of taxation should be broadened." For, 110; Against, 357.

,, 14.—On the motion for the Second Reading of the Finance Bill. Against, 56; For, 307.

The minority consisted of 20 Unionists, 25 L.R.C. members, 8 Liberal-Labour, and 3 Nationalists.

June 19.—On the motion for the Third Reading of the Army Bill. Against, 65; For, 228.

The minority of 65 was made up as follows: Nationalists, 24; L.R.C. Members, 19; Unionists, 12; Liberals, 10.

,, 24.—Government's Resolution on HOUSE OF LORDS:

"That, in order to give effect to the will of the people as expressed by their elected representatives, it is necessary that the power of the other House to alter or reject Bills passed by this House should be so restricted by law as to secure that within the limits of a single Parliament the final decision of the Commons shall prevail."

,, 25.—Party Amendment to above Resolution, moved by Mr. Henderson:

"That the Upper House, being an irresponsible part of the legislation and of necessity representative only of interests opposed to the general well-being, is a hindrance to National progress, and ought to be abolished."

Government opposed the Amendment, which was defeated by 317 to 102.

Government Resolution carried by 432 to 147.

The Tories took no part in the division on the Amendment. The minority of 102 for the Amendment consisted of 40 Liberals, 26 Labour, 36 Nationalists.

July 1.—On Mr. Bridgeman's amendment to reduce the tea duty from 5d. to 4d. per pound. For, 138; Against, 197.

The minority consisted of 83 Unionists, 29 Nationalists, 18 Liberal and Labour Members, and 8 L.R.C. Members.

,, 3.—On Mr. Jowett's amendment (to Clause 18) making the limit of differentiation for "earned" incomes £1,000 instead of £2,000. For, 47; Against, 238.

The minority consisted of 32 Liberal and Labour, 9 L.R.C. Members, and 6 Unionists.

,, 9.—On Mr. Harold Cox's amendment to halve the DUTY ON SUGAR as from October 1st, 1907. For, 177; Against, 314.

The minority consisted of Unionists, 110; Nationalists, 34; Labour, 23; Liberals, 10.

(156 Liberal Members had signed election pledges to vote for repeal of Sugar Duty.)

,, 30.—On the motion for a grant of £50,000 to Lord Cromer. Against, 109; For, 256.

The minority was made up as follows: Liberal, 44; Nationalists, 36; Labour Members, 29; total 109. In the majority there were 75 Unionists.

Aug. 1.—The Belfast Strike raised by Mr. Curran.

,, 7.—Ditto, by Mr Curran and others.

,, 8.—Ditto, by Mr. Curran and others.

,, 13.—Ditto, by Mr. Curran and others.

,, 14.—Ditto, by Mr. Curran and others.

,, 15.—Ditto, by Mr. Curran and others.

,, 16.—Qualification of Women Bill passed through Committee.

,, 27.—Parliament prorogued.

The Women's Movement in 1907.

Great activity has characterised the agitation for the enfranchisement of women during 1907.

On the 9th February a great United Demonstration of Women's Societies took place in London. The crowds of women assembled at Hyde Park and marched in a procession two miles in length by way of Trafalgar Square to Exeter Hall, where a wonderfully enthusiastic meeting was held. At the same time a great meeting was being conducted in Trafalgar Square. The "Tribune" declared that the demonstration was in every respect equal to the great processions of 1866 and 1867, which led to the granting of the household suffrage to men.

The Women's Social and Political Union held a Convention at Caxton Hall, London, at the opening of Parliament. An attempt by the women to gain access to the Houses of Parliament brought them into a severe conflict with the police, with the result that 59 women were arrested and committed to prison for periods of from fourteen days to a month.

On October 1st, 1906, the law granting to the women of Finland the right to vote and to sit in Parliament came into force. On the 16th March the elections were held. In the meantime the women's organisations had been carrying on an educational campaign. On election day the women voters were nearly everywhere as numerous as the men, and in some places like Helsingfors largely outnumbered them. In this town 16,900 women voted, as against 12,684 men. In the results, 19 women were returned to Parliament. Nine of these belong to the Socialist Party.

The question of Women's franchise was voted upon at the Labour Party Conference at Belfast, and a resolution in favour of extending the vote to women on the same terms as it is held by men was defeated in favour of an Adult Suffrage Amendment. The I.L.P. Conference, by an overwhelming majority, accepted a resolution in favour of "on the same terms as men." The Council of the Liberal Federation which met in Sheffield on March 1st passed a resolution by 78 votes to 13 urging the Government to pass a Women's Franchise Measure. At the annual meeting of

the Liberal Federation on June 7th a resolution moved by Mr. J Massie, M.P., that women should be ineligible to sit on the Executive was passed by a great majority.

During the first three months of the year a Committee was engaged in collecting signatures to a Declaration in favour of Women's Franchise from women engaged in earning a livelihood. In March the Committee had received 25,000 signatures, including 5,692 women teachers, 445 women doctors, 730 women civil servants, and 574 women artists.

On the 8th March, Mr. W. B. Dickinson, M.P.'s Bill for Women's Franchise was discussed on Second Reading, and was finally "talked out" by a Liberal Member. This was followed on March 20th by another "suffragette" raid on the Houses of Parliament. A number of women were arrested and committed to prison.

The National Society for Women's Suffrage took the step of promoting a Women's Suffrage candidature when a bye-election occurred at Wimbledon in May. They put forward the Hon. Bertrand Russell in opposition to Mr. H. Chaplin. The Liberal Party took no part in the contest, and the Liberal voters largely abstained. The women conducted the campaign with great energy and ability. The result was: Chaplin (C) 10,263; Russell (W.S.), 3,299.

The Women's Social and Political Union opened a public appeal for a campaign fund of £20,000 by a meeting in Exeter Hall, in May. A sum of £712 was collected in the meeting, and this was doubled by a lady upon the platform. This organisation has been very much in evidence at every bye-election during the year, its policy being opposition to the Government candidate.

In September a bombshell was thrown into the camp of the Women's Social and Political Union by the extraordinary action of Mrs. Pankhurst who, as "the founder" announced that she had discharged the Executive Committee of the Union (which had been appointed by the Conference) and had cancelled the calling of the annual Conference of delegates. She at the same time appointed a new Executive, consisting of the paid organisers of the Union. The result of this unparalleled action was that the independent members of the party re-organised the Union, held the Con-

ference, and are now carrying on the work in accord with the constitution and policy of the Union from new offices at 19, Buckingham Street, Strand, W.C., the former Hon. Secretary, Mrs. Edith How Martyn still occupying that position. This body has now changed its name to the Women's Freedom League.

The Women's Labour League, whose object is to help in the local and Parliamentary work of the Labour Party, has been active during the year. Its annual Conference was held in May, Mrs. J. R. MacDonald presiding. Resolutions upon the unemployment of women, child labour, and women's suffrage were passed, the latter being to the effect that women of the League should be left free to agitate for the vote as they thought best. A resolution asking the Labour Party to grant the affiliation of the League was passed.

In June last a weekly journal entitled, "Women's Franchise," was issued under the joint control of the National Union of Women's Suffrage Societies, the Social and Political Union, and the Men's League for Women's Suffrage. Its price is 1d., and the publishing office is at 13, Bream's Buildings, Chancery Lane, E.C.

The coming of the winter months has seen no lessening of the activity of the suffragists. In October, a great procession on the lines of the London one was organised in Edinburgh, and it was equally successful. Great demonstrations were held in Glasgow, Manchester, and other towns. The Mrs. Pankhurst section disturbed meetings addressed by Mr. Asquith, Mr. Harcourt, Mr. McKenna, Mr. Birrell, the Prime Minister, Mr. Buxton, and Mr. Gladstone.

In connection with the International Socialist Congress at Stuttgart a Congress of Socialist women was held. The question of the "Limited" Franchise versus Adult Suffrage was discussed at great length.

The Women graduates of Edinburgh University have carried to the Scotch Court of Appeal a claim for women graduates to vote for the University Parliamentary representation. The appeal was lost.

The legislative progress towards the emancipation of women during the year is marked, in the United Kingdom, by the passing into law of the Bill enabling women to sit upon Borough and County Councils.

The Local Government Elections of 1907.

The London County Council Elections.

TRIUMPH OF REACTION.

The triennial elections for the London County Council took place on Saturday, March 2nd. The result was a tremendous triumph for the Moderates, who masqueraded under the title of "Municipal Reformers," no less than 48 out of 83 Progressive seats having been captured. The Moderates have now a majority of 40 members on the Council, as against a Progressive majority of 49 on the previous Council.

The question of Socialism entered largely into the election, the Municipal "Reformers" lumping all the Progressive candidates as "Socialists."

None of the Socialist or Labour candidates were successful except Mr. Frank Smith, who won a brilliant victory from the Moderates at Lambeth. Mr. Will Crooks, M.P., retained his seat as a Progressive at Poplar, as did Sidney Webb at Deptford. The Rev. Stewart Headlam, as a Progressive, was returned for Bethnal Green. John Burns's seat at Battersea (which he did not contest) was captured by a Moderate.

We give below a summary of the Socialist and Labour polls. In the first column are contained the names of the I.L.P. candidates, who were run in the majority of instances by the local Labour Party, and whose candidatures were endorsed by the Metropolitan I.L.P. Federation. In the second column are the names of the S.D.F. candidates. The figures in brackets give the total electorate:—

	I.L.P.		S.D.F.	
Battersea (22,914)	W. H. Humphreys	489	J. Fitzgerald	78
Bethnal Green, S.W. (9,708)	J. H. Harley	512		
Bow and Bromley (14,745)			A. A. Watts	786
			J. Stokes	783
Fulham (26,407)	J. J. Stephenson	3,139	J. E. Wall	773
Hackney (Central) (12,809)			E. C. Fairchild	296
			V. F. Fisher	257
Hammersmith (17,949)	Dr. Davidson	897		
	J. T. Westcott	737		
Kennington (11,842)			J. G. Butler	281
			F. Knee	235
Lambeth (N.) (8,237)	Frank Smith (succesful)	2,249		
Peckham (18,538)	W. T. Kelly	499		
St. Pancras (E) (12,472)	Geo. Horne	295		
Walworth (11,046)			J. Clarke	187
Woolwich (22,820)	Rev. Jenkins Jones	7,880		
	George Lansbury	7,611		

Total vote, taking the highest number in those constituencies in which there were two candidates: I.L.P. (seven highest candidates), 8,080; S.D.F. (six highest candidates), 2,421.

The I.L.P. had in all ten candidates, and S.D.F. ten also.

Municipal Elections, November, 1907.

ENGLAND, WALES, AND SCOTLAND.

ANALYSIS OF RESULTS.

Number of Socialist and Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net Gains.	Net Losses
I.L.P.	131	47	27	13	14	—
L.R.C. and Trade Union	143	31	16	18	—	2
S.D.F.	66	6	2	4	—	2
Other Socialists	12	2	—	—	—	—
Total	352	86	45	35	14	4

Balance net Socialist and Labour gains, 10

The total of net gains was increased by 6 at Bye-elections in November.

AGGREGATE VOTE.

The total vote cast for Socialist and Labour Candidates was	180,625
The total Liberal vote cast against the Socialist and Labour Candidates was	148,899
The total Tory vote cast against the Socialist and Labour candidates was	182,481

In the case of independent and neutral candidates, their votes have been divided equally between the Liberals and Tories.

LAST YEAR, 1906.

Number of Socialist and Labour Candidates.		Successful.	Gains.	Losses.	Net Gains.	Net Losses
I.L.P.	174	48	24	10	14	—
T.U.	165	35	20	11	9	—
S.D.F.	49	7	5	2	3	—
Other Socialists	15	2	1	—	1	—
Total	403	92	50	23	27	—

WOMEN CANDIDATES.

Of the fifteen women candidates who stood for the various municipal seats in England and Scotland, only six were returned. These were Mrs. Dr. Garrett Anderson (Aldeburgh), Mrs. Sutton (Reading), Miss Merivale (Oxford), Mrs Woodchurch (Bewdley), Miss G. E. F. Morgan (Brecon), and Miss Dove (High Wycombe).

Provincial County Councils.

The I.L.P. won seats at the County Council Elections last March at Keighley, Hemsworth, Abersychan, Carnarvon, Yslalyfera, Bettws, Wellington, Erith, and Stansby. In many cases retiring I.L.P. Councillors were re-elected.

Urban District Councils and Board of Guardians

These elections took place in the Spring, and the I.L.P. scored remarkable successes. For Guardians 80 seats were gained and 7 lost, and 52 seats on Urban District Councils were wrested from our opponents, with only one loss.

Parliamentary Bye-Elections of the Year.

The bye-elections in which Labour and Socialist candidates have taken part during 1907 have been:—

SOUTH ABERDEEN.

G. Esslemont (Lib.)	3779
R. McNeill (Unionist)	3412
Fred Bramley (Socialist)	1742

The figures at the General Election were: Bryce (Lib.), 6,778; Black (U.), 2,334.

In 1892 Mr. H. H. Champion stood as Labour candidate and polled 991 votes.

Mr. Bramley's candidature was promoted wholly by the local organisations. He was not the official candidate of any National body.

NORTH BELFAST.

A vacancy occurred in North Belfast in April. Mr. William Walker (of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners) was the Labour Party's candidate. This was the third occasion in 18 months that Mr. Walker contested the seat.

Mr. Clarke (U.)	6,021
Mr. Walker (Lab.)	4,194

Previous Results:

By-election, 1905.

Sir D. Dixon (C.)	4,440
Wm. Walker (Lab.)	3,966
Majority	474

GENERAL ELECTION, 1906.

Sir D. Dixon (C.)	4,907
Wm. Walker (Lab.)	4,616
Majority	291

JARROW.

The death of Sir C. M. Palmer in June last caused a bye-election at Jarrow. Mr. Pete Curran was the Labour candidate, his Union (the Gasworkers and General Labourers) being responsible for his candidature. The fight was vigorously waged, the candidate's splendid record of work for Labour and Socialism called forth the enthusiasm of the whole movement. The result was:—

(Number of Electors, 17,195.)

Pete Curran (Lab.)	4,698
P. Rose-Innes (Tariff Reformer)	3,930
S. L. Hughes (Liberal)	3,474
J. O'Hanlon (Home Ruler)	2,122
Labour majority	768

The figures at the previous election were: Palmer (Lib.), 8,407; Curran (Lab.), 5,093.

COLNE VALLEY.

A bye-election in Colne Valley immediately followed Jarrow. It was caused by the elevation of Sir James Kitson (Liberal) to the peerage. For some time the Labour League in Colne Valley had been making preparations to put Mr. Victor Grayson in the field as Labour candidate. The suddenness of the election made it difficult for the candidature to be promoted formally as a Labour Party candidature.

The Colne Valley Labour League (which is a federation of the I.L.P. branches in the constituency) took the responsibility for Mr. Grayson's candidature. The N.A.C. of the I.L.P., though unable to endorse it in the ordinary way, "approved" it and raised an Election Fund through the "Labour Leader."

The result was:—

(Electors, 11,771.)

A. V. Grayson (Soc.)	3,648
P. Bright (Lib.)	3,495
G. Wheeler (Con.)	3,227

The victory following on Jarrow caused national consternation. The feelings of the anti-Socialist Press were thus vented by the "Daily Express": "After Jarrow, Colne Valley! Socialism, the enemy of the world, has won again. Where are our party organisers and our party staffs—what are they doing? It is a startling fact that, while we have soldiers and police to protect us from riots and social revolution, we have none but a handful of political officials to stave off a political revolution, which will be accompanied by results no less disastrous for the mere reason that it is accomplished without bloodshed at the polls."

KIRKDALE.

In September, a bye-election took place at Kirkdale (Liverpool). The Labour candidate was Mr. John Hill, of the Boilermakers. The election was fought almost wholly on the issue of Socialism, the Tories relying mainly on "Free Love" and "Atheism" slanders.

The result was:—

Charles McArthur (C.)	4,000
John Hill (Lab.)	3,300
	670

PREVIOUS ELECTION (1906).

D. MacIver (C.)	3,749
J. Conley (Lab.)	3,157
	592

WEST HULL.

A bye-election took place in West Hull in November. The Labour candidate was Mr. James Holmes of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants. In view of the fact that the constituency had never been considered by the Labour Party until the vacancy occurred the vote of Mr. Holmes was very remarkable. The result was:

Wilson (Lib.)	5,623
Bartley (Con.)	5,382
Holmes (Lab.)	4,512

At the General Election of 1895 the late Tom McCarthy polled 1400 votes as I.L.P. candidate.

Socialism Abroad in 1907.

IN GERMANY.

THE GENERAL ELECTIONS.

The General Election in Germany which took place in the early part of 1907 was proclaimed throughout this country as a set back to Socialism. The figures we give below show that though the strength of the Parliamentary representation was reduced the Socialist vote was considerably increased. The loss of seats was due to the combination of forces against the Socialists.

The following was the position of parties when the Reichstag was suddenly dissolved on the 13th of December last:—

Centre (Catholic)	102
Social Democrats	81
Conservative Right	52
National Liberals	50
Radical Left	30
Free Liberals, Free Conservatives, Poles, and Anti-Jews	82
	397

Here are the figures of the general election:—

Party.	Votes.	Seats Obtained.
Social Democrats	3,251,009	43
Centre Party	2,274,097	105
National Liberals	1,570,836	55
Conservatives	1,499,501	83
Radical Groups	1,211,304	51

It will be seen that the Socialists who polled more than twice as many votes as the Conservatives, obtained only half as many seats.

In Prussia, the electoral system is of such a character that notwithstanding their numbers the Socialists are entirely without representation in the Prussian Diet. At the Elections of 1903 the number of votes given to the different parties and the number of representatives were as follows:—

	Votes.	Members.
Conservatives	324,157	143
Social Democrats	314,149	None!
National Liberals	256,220	79
Catholic Centre Party	251,958	97
Radical Populists	73,245	25
Free Conservatives	47,975	60
Radical Union	16,735	8

It will be seen, although the Socialists polled the second highest vote, they secured no representatives at all. Until there is a change in the electoral law the Socialists must remain politically powerless.

The expansion of the Socialist vote in Germany since the creation of the German Empire in 1871, as a result of the Franco-Prussian War, is one of the most remarkable political phenomena of modern times. The following table gives the Socialist results of the General Elections since then:—

Elections.	Socialist Vote.	Socialists Elected.
1871	124,655	2
1874	351,952	9
1877	493,288	12
1878	437,185	9
1881	311,961	14
1884	549,990	24
1887	763,128	10
1890	1,427,298	35
1893	1,876,738	44
1898	2,107,000	57
1903	3,008,000	81
1907	3,251,009	43

The eighteenth Conference of the German Socialists was held at Essen in September.

Some interesting figures were given about the growth of the party. There are now 530,464 enrolled Socialists in the different branches in Germany. In Leipzig the membership is so large that 26.4 per cent. of the total Socialist vote is on the branch list. 11,000 of the members are secret members, i.e., they dare not, for various reasons, openly avow themselves Socialists. That this is so speaks volumes for the present social condition of Germany.

When the discussion touched on the subject of the press, however, a tale of constant progress was told. There are now 1,049,707 subscribers to the Socialist papers, and the increase during the year has amounted to no less than 211,917.

IN AUSTRIA.

At the last Austrian Socialist Congress (December, 1906) the following remarkable figures were read by the Secretary for Bohemia, Moravia, and Lower Austria.

Two years ago the number of members was 13,000; to-day over 100,000. Over 30,000 meetings had been held during the year. The sum total of imprisonment inflicted on

Socialists during the year was over 104 years, and besides this nearly 9,000 had been punished by fines! The progress, however, in and outside of Parliament had been highly satisfactory, and giant strides might be expected in the immediate future.

The subsequent Election more than justified this forecast. In the last Parliament the Socialists counted 11. At the Elections in May last no less than 82 Socialists were returned. They now form the largest group in the Austrian Parliament, the Anti-Semites coming next with 66 members.

SOCIALIST VICTORIES IN HOLLAND.

The results of the elections for the Provincial States in June show a gain of 13 seats for the Social Democratic Labour Party. There are now 19 Socialist members, as compared with 6 previously. This victory is all the more significant when we bear in mind that the Provincial States (analogous to our County Councils) are the bodies who elect the members of the First Chamber, the Dutch House of Lords, from among the wealthiest portion of the community.

SWEDISH SOCIAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY.

The Swedish Social Democratic Party has now four daily journals and many which appear several times every week. The chief organ is the "Social Democrat," in Stockholm, whose editor is Hjalmar Branting, M.P. The periodical party journals have about 100,000 subscribers. Moreover the party has special journals. The women have their own organ "Morgonbris" (Morning Wind). There also exist political organisations of young people. There are two Leagues—the Young Socialists' League and the League of Young Social Democrats. They consist of local clubs and to some extent of independent members.

SOCIALISM IN JAPAN.

A free press is an institution as yet unknown in Japan. Liberty of criticism is sternly forbidden, and the Socialist propaganda is treated as a criminal offence. The system of ruthless repression to which Socialist journals and journalists are subjected by the Government of the Mikado may be seen from the following statement contained in a recent issue of the "Socialist Weekly," the Central organ of Japanese Socialists:—

The "Hikari," sole organ of Socialists in Japan, was discontinued in December last. Our comrades started on the 15th of January last a Socialist daily in Tokio, and edited it for seventy-five days. It was persecuted so severely and cruelly, as well as unjustly, by the authority, and many a time the paper was prohibited from sale and confiscated, and punished editors put into prison. Finally the paper itself was entirely suppressed on the 14th April last. There are three editors in prison serving the penalty for what they wrote and published in the paper—i.e., concerning truth and welfare of the working classes. There are twenty-four comrades who are in the prosecution. Eleven of them are in prison awaiting trial.

Professor Sen Katayama, of Japan, member of the International Socialist Bureau, in a recent report on the progress of Socialism in his native land, stated that there are not less than 30,000 Socialists in Japan. A large percentage of these are graduates from American and European universities. Tokio alone supports three Socialist publications, though free speech, free press, and militant Trades Unionism are all vigorously persecuted by the Government.

The Socialist classics of the Occident are one by one reappearing in Japanese guise. "The General Strike," by Arnold Roller, has just been published, and Marx's "Capital," and Kropotkin's "Conquest of Bread" are about to be. The editor of the Socialist weekly, "Shakai Shimbun"—successor to the Socialist daily, "Heimin Shimbun," which was suppressed by the Government—is also taking the preliminary steps towards the publication of an encyclopædia of social problems.

It is the women especially, says Mr. Sakai, who for several years past in Japan have made astonishing progress in every domain of activity. At Tokio is issued a journal called "The Woman of the Twentieth Century," which is conducted by Uta Imai, a distinguished writer, whose articles are frequently reproduced in the Japanece and American press. Uta Imai speaks and writes English admirably. What is more, she is a Socialist, and conducts an ardent propaganda amongst the women of the people.

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIALIST CONGRESS.

In Christiania the seventh Scandinavian Socialist Con-

gress met in September, with nearly 400 delegates. Norway had 167, representing 20,000 Social Democrats and 39,000 trade unionists; Sweden sent 127, representing 160,000 Socialists and 158,000 trades unionists. There were 86 delegates from Denmark, and six delegates from Finland, representing 11,000 organised workers.

The Australian Elections.

THE FEDERAL PARLIAMENT.

The Commonwealth Elections took place at the end of last year. In spite of the unfortunate losses in Queensland, and the Freemantle seat in West Australia, lost simply through over-confidence, the party has gained altogether three places—one in the House of Representatives, and one in the Senate. West Australia is in the proud position of having all its six senators Labour men. New South Wales, which has not yet succeeded in returning any Labour men to the Senate, has eleven Labour men in the Lower House; whilst even sleepy little Tasmania sends one Labour man to Melbourne.

The position of parties in the new Federal Parliament is as follows:—

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Labour	26
Reidite	31
Deakinite	18
	75

SENATE.

Labour	16
Reidite	17
Deakinite	3
	36

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ELECTIONS.

LABOUR PARTY TRIUMPHANT.

The elections for the State Parliament in South Australia took place in the first week of November, 1906. The Sydney "Worker" gives the following figures of the result:

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN ASSEMBLY.

Labour	19
Liberal	10
Tory	13

In the previous Assembly the state of the parties was as follows:—

Tory	18
Labour	9
Liberal	15

In addition to the four gains in the Assembly or Lower House, the Labour Party gained two seats in the Council or Upper House.

Inasmuch as the Labour Party and Liberal Party together f rmed a majority over the Tories in the late Assembly the Liberals agreed to combine with the Labour Party, with the result that there was a coalition Government, with a Labour Premier, Mr. T. Price. The Labour Premier vote was the highest recorded in the election—12,003.

VICTORIA STATE ELECTION.

The general election in Victoria took place early in March. It was generally expected that there would be a considerable fall in the Labour poll, owing to the elections being rushed unexpectedly upon the Party. As a matter of fact, the Labour poll was greatly increased, though one seat was lost The Party has now fourteen representatives, as against fifteen in the last Parliament. Of the fourteen Labour representatives, nine were elected by town constituencies and five by country divisions. The Ministerial Party consists of fifty members in the total House of sixty-five.

In the districts where the party fought at the previous general election the Labour vote rose from 27,075 to 30,693—an increase of 3,618 votes. The Party altogether contested thirty-four constituencies, the votes for the Ministerialists being 49,027, and for Labour 41,382. The Labour Party only needed to convert 4,000 of the Ministerialist voters and they could have captured the whole of the thirty-four seats.

NEW SOUTH WALES ELECTIONS.

SEVEN LABOUR GAINS.

The polls of the State Election in New South Wales were declared on Tuesday, September 10th, with the following result:—

Liberals	43
Labour	32
Independents	15
	90

This shows an increase of seven Labour seats: ten were gained, and three lost. To this must be added the fact that one of the Independents (Mr. Warten) has signed the Labour pledge.

The Movement in the Transvaal.

The I.L.P. is established in the Transvaal. At the elections this year the Party put 13 candidates in the field, and though badly hampered for the lack of funds and organisation, succeeded in returning three, each of whom represented 1,800 voters, though their opponents polled but 800 each.

The three Labour members are Peter Whiteside, general secretary of the Engine-drivers' Association; H. W. Sampson, president of the S.A. Typographical Union; and John Reid, secretary of the Pretoria Trades Council.

The I.L.P. annual Conference took place in October.

At the Municipal Elections the I.L.P. won 3 seats.

Socialism in India.

Socialism in India? Yes. The Socialist movement has at last been inaugurated in that historic land of Southern Asia—Hindustan. And it is all owing to Keir Hardie's visit. This has been commemorated by the inception of a Social Democratic League in Calcutta, with Mr. K. Chowdry (formerly of Owens College, Manchester) as the secretary.

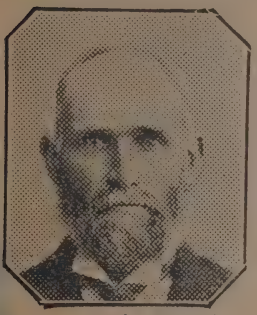
The International Socialist Congress.

The International Socialist Congress met at Stuttgart in August.

The British delegation was: Labour Party and Trade Unions, 9; I.L.P., 30; S.D.F., 61; Fabian Society, 15; total, 115. The two smallest of the British organisations had a majority of delegates. Mr. Hyndman (S.D.F.) was unanimously elected Chairman of the British Section. The British International Committee had recommended that the 20 votes allocated to the British Section in the Congress

A CHURCHYARD COUGH.

Bronchial Asthma for 30 Years CURED AT LAST.



Mr. Churchill.

Mr. J. CHURCHILL, of Dowlish Wake, Ilminster, Somerset, writes: "Nearly 30 years ago I contracted inflammation of the lungs, which left me with Bronchial Asthma of a very severe type, my cough being so bad that people said if ever they heard a 'churchyard cough' I had it, and at times the paroxysms were so bad that I could not lie in bed. All this terrible time resulted in a fearful illness, and three doctors said I would never get over it. At last I was induced to try Veno's Lightning Cough Cure, and I soon found I was on the right track at last, and now, thanks to your extraordinary remedy, my asthma is entirely gone, and I am at work as hard as ever."

Veno's Lightning Cough Cure is the safest and purest Remedy for:—

COUGHS and COLDS
BRONCHITIS
WEAK LUNGS

9½d.

ASTHMA
NASAL CATARRH
CHILDREN'S COUGHS

Larger sizes **1/1½** and **2/9**, of all chemists and stores.

VENO'S LIGHTNING COUGH CURE.

should, in case of division of opinion, be delivered as follows: Trade Unions and Labour Party, 10; I.L.P., 4; S.D.F., 4; Fabians, 2. It was proposed that the same division should apply to the voting within the British Section, but this was defeated by the S.D.F.—A motion was made that the British Section should not accept the decision of the British Committee in London as to the allocation of votes; but that the division should be: Trade Unions and Labour Party, 5; Socialists, 15.—The I.L.P. appealed to the International Bureau, and their protest against this revision was upheld, a severe international rebuke being thus given to the "tactics" of the "class conscious" Socialists.

TRADE UNIONS AND THE CONGRESS.

Mr. J. R. MacDonald opened a Congress debate by a brilliant speech on behalf of the unqualified admission of all Trade Unions who agree to work with Socialists on independent political lines. A resolution to refer the matter to the International Bureau was carried, though it was strongly opposed by H. Quelch (S.D.F.) and D. Irving (S.D.F.).

COLONIAL POLICY.

The subject of Colonial policy was discussed at great length on a Commission report. There was a majority and minority resolution, the latter virtually declaring that there could be no Socialist Colonial policy, as Socialists did not countenance colonisation in the sense of rule by one nation over another. The majority resolution was a lengthy one. It differed from the minority resolution in that it acknowledged that Socialists should endeavour to establish an International standard of justice in dealing with subject peoples.

This resolution or report had been hurriedly discussed in the meeting of the British section which had met for that purpose as early as eight o'clock in the morning. There was, as usual, a divergence of opinion between the I.L.P. and the S.D.F. on the subject, the former approving the majority report, which was approved, among others, by the delegates representing the German, Dutch, French, and other nations possessing large colonies; while the S.D.F. supported the minority report, which was signed chiefly by nations possessing few or no colonies.

After a day and a half's discussion the minority report was adopted by 127 to 108 votes. The voting was by nations, and the majority consisted mainly of small nations without colonies. In the course of this debate an S.D.F. delegate (H. Quelch) referred to the Peace Conference at the Hague as a "'thieves' supper." Next day he was ordered by the authorities to leave Germany, an order he very promptly obeyed.

SOCIALISM AND TRADE UNIONISM.

Beer, a member of the German Reichstag, and representative of the Engineers, reported on the resolution on Socialism and Trade Unionism. The resolution was a very lengthy one. Stripped of its cumbersome phraseology, it was in the main a declaration of the harmony of the Socialist and Trade Union movements, and a strong plea for joint political action on the English lines. There was a minority report, to which the name of one organisation only—the American Industrial Workers' Union—was attached.

Previous to the Congress meeting, the British section had met to consider the report. Owing to the two British delegates on the Commission having already left Stuttgart without reporting to the section, the British delegates were left in the dark as to the nature of the resolution. It was arranged, however, unanimously, that Mr. Shackleton should speak in the Congress and present the Labour Party view. It is but right to say, considering what happened earlier in the week in the British section, that the S.D.F. delegates fully agreed to this course. But the debate was closured before Mr. Shackleon could speak. The resolution was adopted, only a few hands being held up for the American minority report.

A long and verbose resolution on Emigration was carried, as were resolutions on Militarism and Adult Suffrage.

The next Congress will be held at Copenhagen. Mr. J. Keir Hardie, M.P., and Mr. H. M. Hyndman were appointed British representatives on the Bureau.

How the Workers are Housed.

OVER-CROWDED TENEMENTS.

(Compiled from Census Returns, 1901.)

Tenements with	Number of Overcrowded Tenements.	Number of Occupants of such Tenements. Total.	Average per Room.
1 Room	66,669	245,586	3.68
2 Rooms	147.527	884,672	3.00
3 Rooms	102,556	807,596	2.62
4 Rooms	75,662	729,652	2.41
Total	392,414	2,667,506	2.74

Percentage of total population over-crowded 8.2.

The Workers and Non-Workers.

(From Census Returns.)

The total population under 15 years of age is 13,394,043. The total number returned without specified occupations or unoccupied (of all ages) is 23,197,575. Nearly ten million persons over 15 years of age return "no occupation." This is more than one-third of the total population (41,458,721) over 15 years who have no occupation. This will include a considerable number of women domestically engaged.

The Owners of America.

The gigantic development of the American Corporation and Trusts is once again made manifest by some striking figures given last February, by Senator La Follette, one of the most advanced of the Republican Party. The economic concentration is such that the whole industries of the United States are now controlled by 76 men. These 76 men represent 1,600 corporations and directorates. Of the £2,600,000,000 invested in railroads, the sum of £1,800,000,000 is owned or controlled by eight corporations. These industrial super-men are the economic rulers of the United States, and Congress is merely their political tool.

"Of the entire wealth of the nation, 4 per cent. of the population owns to-day practically 99 per cent." Such was the statement of Henry L. Call, at the opening of the Congress of the American Association for the Advancement of Science at Columbia University.

Feeding of School Children.

The L.C.C. Joint Committee on Under-fed Children have issued a report, which shows the average number of London school children fed and meals provided weekly. The following are the figures for the past seven years:—

Season.	No. of Schools.	Children.	Meals.
1900-1	170 ...	18,857 ...	*
1901-2	184 ...	20,085 ...	46,619
1902-3	194 ...	22,206 ..	54,572
1903-4	201 ...	23,842 ...	56,109
1904-5	208 ...	26,951 ...	66,006
1905-6	264 ...	27,159 ...	72,714
1806-7	263 ...	26,821 ..	66,436

*Not Recorded.

It will be noticed that every season but one shows an increase in the average number of meals. That one is the last, and it shows a decrease. A "Moderate" election has been followed by "moderate" meals.

Naval Armaments.

Year by year the craze for naval armaments continues; year by year the naval expenditure increases; whilst nations make elaborate and hypocritical professions of peace, all the time they are making preparations for war. What these naval armaments cost, and the increasing amount spent on them, is shown by the following figures, which are given in a Government return issued in 1907:—

Power.	Year.	Total Naval Expenditure £	Amount voted for New Construction & Armaments. £
Great Britain	1901-02 ...	30,981,315 ...	10,420,256
,, ,, ...	1905-06 (estimated) ...	33,389,600 ...	11,291,002
France	1901 ...	18,107,701 ...	4,990,987
,, ...	1905 ...	12,747,963 ...	5,739,230
Russia	1901 ..	9,359,766 ...	3,068,139
,, ...	1905 ...	12,392,684 ...	4,576,370
Germany	1901-02 ...	9,530,333 ...	4,921,036
,, ...	1905-06 ...	11,301,370 ...	4,968,738
Italy	1901-02 ...	4,912,661 ...	1,088,921
United States	1901-02 ...	16,012,438 ...	5,219,357
,, ,, ...	1905-06 ...	5,040,000 ...	1,714,556
,, ,, ...	1905-06 ...	24,444,948 ...	11,374,876

Thus the official amount voted for new construction and armaments by these six naval powers has now reached 40 millions sterling, and the annual naval expenditure to the huge sum of 100 millions.

Militarism and Education.

The amount spent respectively on Militarism and Education by the undermentioned countries are as follows. The calculations are based on the returns of six years ago, and are per head of population. Twenty-five francs equal one sovereign:—

	Militarism.	Education.
England	25 fr. (19/9½)	6 fr. (4/9)
France	24 ,, (19/0)	5 ,, (3/11½)
Germany	18 ,, (14/3)	7 ,, (5/6½)
Denmark	11 ,, (8/8½)	3 ,, (2/4½)
Greece	10 ,, (7/11)	2 ,, (1/7)
Sweden	9 ,, (7/1½)	4 ,, (3/2)
Austria	9 ,, (7/1½)	2 ,, (1/7)
Italy	9 ,, (7/1½)	1 ,, (0/9½)
Belgium	8 ,, (6/4)	4 ,, (3/2)
Switzerland	8 ,, (6/4)	15 ,, (11/10½)

Political Pensions.

The following list of political and civil pensions paid last year:—

First Class.	
Rt. Hon. Viscount Cross	£2,000
Rt. Hon. Lord George Hamilton	2,000
Second Class.	
Rt. Hon. Sir M. E. Hicks-Beach (Viscount St. Aldwyn), pension resigned 30t November, 1905	1,083
Rt. Hon. Sir Henry Chaplin	1,200
Rt. Hon. Sir John E. Gorst	1,200
Rt. Hon. Lord Balfour of Burleigh*	1,200
Rt. Hon. Gerald Balfour	1,200
Countess Mayo, widow of late Governor General of India	1,000
Rt. Hon. Viscount Peel, late Speaker of the House of Commons	4,000
Rt. Hon. Viscount Selby, late Speaker of the House of Commons	4,000
Sir C. L. Ryan, late Comptroller and Auditor General...	1,333
Total	£20,216

* Lord Balfour of Burleigh, who is prominent in the Anti-

Socialist campaign, and who is in receipt of this pension "on account of his poverty," is a Director of the following Companies.

Bank of Scotland	£1,875,000
National Bank of Scotland	5,000,000
Forth Bridge Railway Co.	3,079,000
P. and O. S.N. Co.	5,300,000
San Paulo Railway Co.	6,000,000
Western Telegraph Co.	2,435,000
Great Northern Railway Co. ...	64,380,000
	£88,069,000

Fluctuations in Employment.

Percentage of Trade Union Members Unemployed at the end of each Month.

ALL TRADE UNIONS MAKING RETURNS.

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Yearly Mean
	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.	Per cent.
1897 ...	3:3	3:0	2:5	2:5	2:3	2:7	2:7	3:5	4:4	4:7	4:8	5:3	3:5
1898 ...	5:0	4:4	3:1	2:9	2:7	2:6	2:6	2:8	2:6	2:5	2:3	2:9	3:0
1899 ...	3:0	2:6	2:5	2:2	2:5	2:3	2:3	2:3	2:4	2:3	2:2	2:5	2:4
1900 ..	2:7	2:9	2:3	2:5	2:4	2:6	2:7	3:0	3:6	3:3	3:2	4:0	2:9
1901 ...	4:0	3:9	3:6	3:8	3:6	3:5	3:4	3:9	3:7	3:7	3:8	4:6	3:8
1902 ...	4:4	4:3	3:7	3:9	4:0	4:2	4:0	4:5	5:0	5:0	4:8	5:5	4:4
1903 ...	5:1	4:8	4:3	4:1	4:0	4:5	4:9	5:5	5:8	5:8	6:0	6:7	5:1
1904 ...	6:6	6:1	6:0	6:0	6:3	5:9	6:1	6:4	6:8	6:8	7:0	7:6	6:5
1905 ...	6:8	6:2	5:6	5:6	5:1	5:2	5:2	5:4	5:3	5:0	4:7	4:9	5:4
1906 ...	4:7	4:4	3:9	3:7	3:6	3:7	3:6	3:8	3:8	4:4	4:5	4:9	4:1

Based solely on Returns furnished direct to the Labour Department by various Trade Unions which pay unemployed benefit to their members. Persons on strike or locked out, sick or superannuated, are excluded from the figures.

Changes in Weekly Wages Classified by Industries.

[Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Board of Trade on Changes in Wages and Hours.]

Year	No. of changes.	Number of separate individuals affected			Amount of change in weekly wages.		
		By Increase	By Decrease	Total	Increase	Decrease	Net incr.+ Net dec. —
					£	£	£
1897 ...	1,518	560,707	13,855	597,444	32,861	1,354 +	31,507
1898 ...	1,403	1,000,240	11,865	1,012,119	81,500	787 +	80,713
1899 ...	1,588	1,170,937	1,132	1,172,069	90,418	104 +	90,314
1900 ...	1,413	1,109,284	23,010	1,132,386	211,412	2,822 +	208,590
1901 ...	966	429,715	489,318	928,926	40,790	117,377 —	76,587
1902 ...	470	91,812	789,891	887,206	5,326	77,921	72,595
1903 ...	443	21,327	874,721	896,598	1,541	39,868 —	38,327
1904 ...	412	16,054	784,601	800,658	1,202	40,432 —	39,230
1905 ...	386	319,304	249,586	688,889	16,334	18,503 —	2,169
1906 ...	794	1,097,984	5,140	1,115,160	58,410	513 +	57,897

How Strikes End.

Labour Weakening, Capital Strengthening.

Compiled from the Annual Reports of the Board of Trade on Strikes and Lock-outs.]

Results based on Number of Disputes.

Year	In favour of Workpeople	In favour of Employers.	Compromised.	Indefinite or Unsettled.	Total.
1893	39·8	34·1	25·4	0·7	100·0
1894	35·4	36·3	25·9	2·4	100 0
1895	34·6	37·2	26·3	1·9	100·0
1896	40·8	32·6	26·3	0·3	100·0
1897	38·3	35·9	25·1	0·7	100·0
1898	33·5	31·9	34 2	0·4	100·0
1899	32·0	34·8	32·8	0·4	100·0
1900	31·2	33·6	34·4	0·8	100·0
1901	25·4	44·2	30·1	0·3	100·0
1902	24·4	46·6	28·3	0·7	100·0
1903	23·2	47·8	28·7	0·3	100 0
1904	17·5	50·7	31·5	0·3	100·0
1905	19·5	46·4	33·0	1·1	100·0
1906	31·5	36.8	30·9	0·8	100·0

It will be noted that the tendency is for the strike to end more and more in favour of the employers, in spite of the fact that the years 1901-6 have been years of "record trade."

The Industrial Battlefield.

The Killed and Wounded.

In 1906 the Deaths and Injuries reported to the Home Office and Board of Trade were as follows:—

	Killed.	Injured.
Factories and Workshops	1,116	110,778
Coal Mines	1,142	3,839
Quarries, etc.	133	1 601
Shipping	1,451	1,651
Railway Servants	483	16,256
Other Trades	44	879
Grand Total	4,369	135,914

PLANET

FRIENDLY ASSURANCE COLLECTING SOCIETY.

Chief Offices: Old Square, Birmingham.

The **only** Assurance Society in the country **founded** and **managed** by **Labour men.** No **Capitalists** to draw **dividends.** A **Mutual Co-operative** Society with a **Democratic** Constitution registered under the Friendly Societies' Act. The **profits** go to the **people** who **create** them. **Progress** has been **greater** than that of **any** other similar institution. No **Trade Unionist** or **Socialist** can have any excuse now for patronising **Capitalist** Insurance Companies. This Society belongs to the **People. Larger Benefits** are given than by any other Company or Society. The **People's Society** of the future.

ADDITIONAL REPRESENTATIVES WANTED.

NO HARSH AGREEMENTS.

JOHN SIMPSON - Secretary.

How Trade Unions Spend their Money.

Returns of 100 Principal Unions.

Year.	Unemployed, &c., Benefits. Amount.	Per cent.	Dispute Benefit. Amount.	Per cent.	Sick and Accident Benefits. Amount	Per cent.	Superannuation Benefit. Amount.	Per cent
	£		£		£		£	
1896	260,793	21·5	168,319	13·9	236.318	19·5	137.813	11·4
1897	331,108	17·5	647,030	34·2	255,820	13·5	147.359	7·8
1898	234,061	15·9	326,094	22·1	266.122	18·0	158,725	10·7
1899	184,843	14·8	119,834	9.6	287,615	23·0	173,408	13·8
1900	261,560	18·0	153,364	10·5	307,908	21·1	183.625	12·6
1901	325,392	19·8	210,073	12·8	325,474	19·9	197,332	12·0
1902	420.090	23·8	219,125	12·2	340,306	18·9	216,809	12·1
1903	514 899	26·9	173,350	9·0	363,869	19·0	237,564	12·4
1904	652,457	31·7	126,849	6·2	386,732	18·8	265,182	12·9
1905	521,123	25·2	212,783	10·3	401,872	19·5	285,870	13·8

Year.	Funeral Benefit. Amount.	Per cent.	Other Benefits and Grants Amount.	Per cent.	Working and other Expenses. Amount.	Per cent.	Total Expenditure.
	£		£		£		£
1896	73,698	6·1	60,460	5·0	274,734	22·6	1 212,135
1897	77,713	4·1	114,476	6·1	317,521	16·8	1,891,027
1898	81,617	5·5	101,376	6·9	308.342	20·9	1,476.337
1899	90 923	7·2	68,545	5·5	326,843	26·1	1,252,011
1900	96,499	6·6	91,524	6·3	362,236	24·9	1,456,716
1901	96,439	5·9	100,634	6·1	385,737	23·5	1,641,081
1902	96,103	5·3	95,482	5·3	403,319	22·4	1,800.234
1903	93,794	4·9	95,785	5·0	437,843	22·8	1,917,104
1904	96,551	4·7	100,650	4 9	427,307	20·8	2,055,728
1905	97,892	4·7	116,719	5·7	429,472	20·8	2,065,731

*From Returns to Chief Registrar.

Classification of Number of Estates and Capital Value of Estates Liable to Estate Duty in the Year 1906-7.

Extracted from the Annual Reports of the Inland Revenue Department.)

	Number of Estates. 1906-7.	Cap. Val. of Estates. 1906-7.
Small Estates NET— Not exceeding £300 gross value	18,995	3,662,000
Exceeding £300 but not exceeding £500 gross value	9,311	3,729,000
Exceeding £100 but not exceeding £500	5,990	2,611,000
,, £500 ,, ,, £1,000	10,516	8,617,000
,, £1,000 ,, ,, £10,000	17,098	61,588,000
,, £10,000 ,, ,, £25,000	2,473	42,505,000
,, £25,000 ,, ,, £50,000	909	34,939,000
,, £50,000 ,, ,, £75,000	314	19,605,000
,, £75,000 ,, ,, £100,000	127	11,352,000
,, £100,000 ,, ,, £150,000	159	19,202,000
,, £150,000 ,, ,, £250,000	104	22,356,000
,, £250,000 ,, ,, £500,000	58	21,293,000
,, £500,000 ,, ,, £1,000,000	18	12,863,000
£1,000,000	10	34,138,000
Total	66,082	298,460,000

How the Rich are Getting Richer.

Total Gross Amount of Income brought under the Review of the Inland Revenue Department.

Years ended 5th April.	England.	Scotland.	Ireland.	Great Bsitain,
	£	£	£	£
1891-2 ...	585,974,437	60,866.631	31,352,874	678,193,442
1892-3 ...	585,650.046	62,076,761	31,763,710	679,490,517
1893-5 ...	580,041.683	61,632,540	32,037,865	673,711,038
1894-5 ...	564,098,584	61,328.840	31,669,653	657,097,077
1895-6 ...	583.966,579	62,143.688	31,659,583	677,769.850
1896-7 ...	607,112,310	65.350,653	32,278.145	704,741,608
1897-8 ...	633,293,018	68,438,264	32,619964	834,461 246
1898-9 ...	657,212,406	72·209 602	33.245.301	762.667 309
1898-1900	682,020,599	76,213,242	34.039,010	833,355,513
1900-1 ...	719,354,160	89,962.343	34,039,010	833,355,513
1901-2 ...	749.127,300	83.515,877	34.350276	866,993,453
1902-3 ...	760.844,311	84,218,290	34,575,945	879,638.546
1903-4 ...	781,661,273	86.004,343	35,092,969	902.758,585
1904-5 ...	789.681,212	87,010,655	35,437,813	912,129,680
1905-6 ...	801,690,717	87,150,635	36,343,204	925,184,556

Gross Amount of certain classes of Income brought under the Review of the Inland Revenue Department for the Purposes of the Income Tax in the United Kingdom, in each year ended 5th April, as under :—

Sources of Income.	1891-2.	1905-6.
From the Ownership of Lands	37.391,846	52,151,543
From the Ownership of Houses, etc. ...	143,146,177	205,486,455
From the Occupation of Lands	19,487,095	17,460,062
Profits of Businesses, Professions. &c, not otherwise detailed (including Salaries of Employees	263,919.092	367.814,155
Profits of Railways in the United Kingdom ...	36,176,818	41,241,692
Salaries of Government Officials	17,394,879	23,159,050
Salaries, &c., of Corporation and Public Company Officials	32,061,070	70,026,754

Paupers—United Kingdom.

Number of Paupers in Receipt of Relief in the United Kingdom in one day in the Winter, and on one day in the Summer of the undermentioned years with the proportion of Paupers per 10,000 of the estimateed population.

Years.	On One Day in the Winter.		On One Day in the Summer.	
1893 ...	972,112	254	916,023	240
1894 ...	1,011,170	261	934,821	243
1895 ...	1,014,691	260	949,587	244
1896 ...	1,024,484	260	976,680	249
1897 ...	1,023,376	257	973,205	246
1898 ...	1,024,340	255	976,068	244
1899 ...	1,011,195	249	1,058,655	262
1900 ...	1,000,644	244	965,150	237
1901 ...	990,815	240	948,397	230
1902 ...	1,015,843	243	965,688	232
1903 ...	1,040,107	247	986,199	235
1904 ...	1,061,314	250	997,532	235
1905 ...	1,127,635	262	1,027,175	240
1906 ...	1,124,421	260	1,075,237	249
1907 ...	1,119,921	257	1,057,605	242

Local Taxation: Receipts and Payments.

Total Amount Received from Direct and Indirect Taxation, and from other Sources of Receipt for the purposes of Local Expenditure in the United Kingdom, in each of the Years as under:

Sources of Receipt.	1890-1 £	1903-4 £	1904-5 £
From Rates	41,954,883	80,237,762	83,593,851
„ Water, Gas and Elect Light Undertakings			
„ Repayments on account of Private Improvements executed by Local Authorities			
„ Tramways*	139,178	5,684,387	6,189,564
„ Government Contributions†	8,526,797	19,219,441	23,314,441
„ To ls, Dues, and Duties**	4,556,236	5,713,043	5,781,825
„ Rents, Interest, &c.	1,786,709	3,152,217	3,355,406
„ Sales of Property	325,384	†† 677,261	†† 625,739
„ Fees, Fines, Penalties and Licences	1,457,889	1,326,082	1,396,800
„ Loans	8,528,840	36,433,133	38,615,527
„ Miscellaneous	2,707,639	5,664,638	5,875,249
Total Receipts **	69,983,555	158,108,964	168,349,347

* Including the Revenue of Local Authorities derived from Leased Lines.

† Consisting partly of Grants-in-Aid, and partly of Receipts from Local Taxation Account.

** Excluding Pilotage Dues and Light Dues.

†† Including "Capital Receipts, other than from Loans" in Scotland.

Amount of the Various Branches of Local Expenditure in each Division of the United Kingdom in each of the years as under:

	1890-1 £	1903-4 £	1904-5 £
By Unions and Parishes in Relief of the Poor	10,564,806	16,519,042	17,093,662
All other Parochial Expenditure payable out of Poor Rates and from Loans	1,982,322	3,425,641	3,153,277
By Parish Councils (Scotland) other than above	—	15,279	13,585
„ Rural District Councils (Ireland) other than above**	54,387	548,303	598,787
„ Parish Councils and Parish Meetings (England and Wales)	—	162,956	178,762
„ School Boards	7,649,566	+8,580,364	+3,658,315
„ Rural District Councils (England & Wales ‖	680,426	4,068,227	4,313,726
„ Town and Municipal Authorities for Police, Sanitary, and other Public Works, etc.	35,709,969	+96,986,506	+108,003,647
„ County Authorities for Police, Lunatic Asylums, &c.			
„ Highway Boards and Road Trustees††			
„ Turnpike Trusts	7,454,353	+14,956,163	+18,777,801
„ Bridge and Ferry Trustees (England and Wales)			
„ Drainage and Embankment Authorities	589,506	509,325	535,023
„ Burial Boards++	530,192	641,023	654,180
From Church and Ecclesiastical Rates	47,099	59,295	59,073
By Harbour Authorities	4,488,223	6,913,563	7,469,422
„ Other Authorities	391,393	228,258	217,977
Total Expenditure ‖	70,142,245	153,629,945	163,727,237

THE VOTE.

Who can get it, and how to get it.

The following is the barest summary of the voting qualifications. For further information individuals should apply to the Secretary of the local I.L.P., or L.R.C. Local Secretaries may obtain expert advice on difficult points from the Labour Party, 28, Victoria Street, London, S.W.

Males only can be registered as Parliamentary Electors. Men and women with certain qualifications may be voters for all local elections.

A voter must be of full age (21) on the 31st of July in the year he claims, and must not at any time during the twelve months immediately preceding the 15th July have received parish relief (medical poor-law relief excepted).

Married women cannot be registered as Borough or County Council voters except in London. Married women, as well as widows and spinsters, who are householders may be registered as voters for Urban, Rural, and Parish Council elections. Widows and spinsters who are householders may be registered as Borough and County Council electors.

For Parliamentary purposes male householders who have resided in the same constituency for the whole of the twelve months before the 15th July are entitled to be on the register They need not have occupied the same house, but the tenancies must be continuous.

The lodger vote is for Parliamentary purposes only. The vote must be claimed every year. Every Socialist living in lodgings and occupying a separate bedroom, or sons living with their parents, should see the local Secretary. Thousands of young men might get lodger votes who now are voteless. The qualification is indefinite. Each Revising Barrister has his own ideas—some Barristers accept as sufficient an inclusive payment of 14s. a week for board and lodgings.

SOME DATES TO NOTE.

July 25th.—Last day for Old Lodger Claims to be in Overseer's hands.

Aug. 1st.—Lists put on Church doors of Occupying and

Lodger Voters. These should be at once examined and if a name is omitted the claim should be sent in to the Overseers.

Aug 20th.—Last day for Claiming Occupier or Lodger Vote.

Who can be Candidates for Public Bodies.

For County and Borough Councils a candidate must be on the register of voters for the county or borough. Women voters may be candidates.

For Urban, Rural, and Parish Councils, and for Boards of Guardians a candidate must be on the register or, if not on the register it will be a sufficient qualification if the person, man or woman, has resided in the parish or council area for twelve months previously.

Points from Platform, Press and Pulpit.

Mr. G. WYNDHAM, M.P.

If the idea of Socialism was not boldly confronted by men of courage, who saw that it spelt disaster to the private citizen and to the imperial policy of the country, the idea would gradually sap our manhood and undermine our State. Everyone would be content to wear the livery of the Parish, and none would condescend to put on the livery of the King. Politicians must choose between two camps—the Conservative camp, which believed in the past, and therefore, might justly ask the people to believe in the future; and the Socialist, which wished to invent a new future—a future in which no man would work for his home, and no man would fight for his country—a future in which all were to be equal and none were to be free. If Liberal statesmen were to give a foothold to Socialism, they would never aspire to the glory that was Greece's and the grandeur that was Rome's.—*At Glasgow University, Dec. 10th, 1906.*

Rev. J. A. E. RATTENBURY.

I used to call myself a Christian Socialist, but now I prefer to say Socialist and Christian. I found that the term "Christian Socialist" usually meant either a bad Christian and a good Socialist, or a good Christian and a bad Socialist. I believe the great struggle of labour for betterment of conditions of life, and the many sacrifices which it involves, is an expression of the spirit of Christ, and, to my mind, the Church of our times will fail utterly unless she finds and recognises the Christ in this movement. If she is deaf to this motion of the Spirit, if she has no message and no guidance for it except fear or criticism, she must stand condemned.—*British Weekly, Oct. 24th. 1907.*

EARL EGERTON OF TATTON.

Socialism is the great foe we have to face, and unless we overcome it the days of the Constitution, and indeed of the Empire, are numbered.—*Morning Post, Sept. 28th. 1907.*

H. M. HYNDMAN. (S.D.F.)

It is true, as the "Times" has said, that we Social Democrats are still a minority even in the advanced guard of Labour. But we are by far the most active, the most increasing, and the most enthusiastic minority in the whole community.—*Times, April 23rd. 1907.*

Rev. BERNARD SNELL, M.A., B.Sc.

When I stand on a political platform, which is not often and may be less still, it is because I think the cause I am advocating is for the betterment of the masses of the people. It has been said in certain papers that Socialists, like so many blood-thirsty pirates, are boarding the ship of the State; but Socialism, although I care nothing for names, is the only policy which stands for peace and compassion on the multitudes. Socialism means peace. It was true they had two great political parties, one that made pledges and did nothing, and another that made none and did the same. It was, therefore, to Socialism that the country must look for any material improvement in the condition of the people—for better dwellings, abolition of sweating, and comfort in old age.—*Sermon at Brixton, July 28th. 1907.*

LORD BALFOUR OF BURLEIGH.

The essential condition for the progress of a community is that the incentive to efficiency on the part of its individuals shall be of the strongest possible kind. This required incentive can only be supplied by a strict application of the principle that the earnings of each individual shall be securely preserved to him. The development of our system of justice has been governed by that principle, and its chief aim has been to prevent individuals from plundering one another and to maintain intact for each whatever he has earned.—*Morning Post, Oct. 3rd. 1907.*

SIR JOHN LAWSON WALTON, Attorney General.

Sir John said that the House of Commons would be a poorer place without the Labour Members, and a better place with more of them. But he desired to point out the danger of identifying labour politics with Socialism, with the great political mission to fight capital. Directly Labour announced a social propaganda as its political aim it would set itself against all those elements of Society that were opposed to Socialism. If they wished to be successful they must not touch Socialism; the moment they became Socialists they were arrayed against every class of the community who considered their interests identical with capital and would encounter united and violent hostility. To encumber the path of practical reform by encountering such an opposition would be too serious.—*Yorkshire Herald, February 9th. 1907.*

LORD HUGH CECIL.

A great many people were profoundly impressed by the position achieved by the Labour Party; but he was always a sceptic as to their power, and he thought that, so far, they had not justified the high expectations they raised at the last election. A Ministry formed entirely of Labour Members was quite inconceivable. The Labour Party patronage had not brought with it prosperity to the Liberal Government; the more they had pleased the Labour Party, the less they had pleased the electors. The truth was the great body of the electors were profoundly unrevolutionary. . . . Speaking in that University it was, perhaps, unnecessary to warn them against the dangers of Socialism. There was a danger that they should look about for plausible schemes of social reform in order that they might gain votes. Let Conservatives not be afraid to be Conservatives. Conservatism had, after all, a splendid record. Of its past, no conscientious statesman need be ashamed. Let them take up that past to-day not trying to steal the clothes of Socialism while they were bathing.—*At Cambridge, March 9th.*

PARLIAMENTARY CORRESPONDENT TO THE "DAILY NEWS." P.W.W.

"Every one of our legislative failures," remarked Mr. Godfrey Baring—not exactly a firebrand—"is the fault of the right wing in the Cabinet. This is, I believe, the general view of the unexpected result of the Colne Valley Election, but I have heard a different whisper on the Liberal side which is pleasant to report. I cannot seriously believe that any supporter of the Government would have preferred a Protectionist to a Socialist victory in Yorkshire, but one does occasionally detect the murmur that "we shall have to fight these fellows some day," and this sentiment, doubtless provoked in some measure by momentary chagrin because "our man has been beaten," might, if it be inflamed from headquarters, cause a good deal of quite unnecessary irritation.—*July 13th, 1907.*

SIR A. ACLAND HOOD, M.P.

There was very little difference between the majority of the Radicals of the present Parliament and the Socialists. Both had the same predatory instincts; both had the same desire to destroy the Constitution, and the best part of the institutions of the country; and the only difference was that while the Socialists were avowed and enthusiastic supporters of the doctrine of plunder, the Radical members were more timid and less straightforward, and were content with advocating robbery and being receivers of stolen goods. The Radicals and Socialists thought the country could be improved by destroying institutions, killing individual enterprise, interfering with the home, and levelling down instead of levelling up. The Conservatives, on the other hand, believed in using the institutions for the improvement of the people of the country. They believed that the Revenue of the State was to be increased, not by individual

robbery, but by a form of taxation which would enable them to improve the general condition under which the people lived a form which would enable them to relieve many heavy taxes, and which would extend home industries and foreign markets, and bind closer together the great populations of the Empire. The battle might be a long one, and it was sure to be a bitter one, but there was not the slightest doubt that which he had outlined would triumph in the end.—*Morning Post, August 30th.*

Mr. GEORGE LAMBERT, M.P.

He wanted to make his position perfectly clear, and to explain the meaning he attached to Socialism. Revolutionary Socialism, as he understood it, meant a fundamental change in the methods of production and distribution; that was to say, the Government was to be the sole producer and the sole distributor of commodities. There were many earnest advocates of these principles. For his own part, he was utterly opposed to such a system; in the first place because it was impracticable, and in the second place because it would be fatal to progress and ominous to real liberty. —*September 23rd, 1907.*

LORD LONDONDERRY.

There was another great and growing danger to the State against which all Unionists could and would unite—namely, that of Socialism. Those with anything to lose, much or little, must bind themselves together to resist these attacks. Socialists ignored the extent to which the savings of small investors would be involved in the general confiscation included in their policy. They would confiscate all the savings of the people in the Post Office, the trustee banks, the building societies, and the benefit funds, in order that they might be shared by the thriftless and looted by the "have nots." He believed the danger could be repelled by their uniting as one common party.—*At Stockton, September 7th.*

Mr. HAMAR GREENWOOD, M.P. (Liberal).

I am not here to apologise for the Government but to fight for it. No man is an honest critic of the Government who finds fault with it until it has run its course. The Government will not resign until the year 1910 or 1911, and why should it? They will not resign until every pledge they have given is carried in a Bill through the Commons. Their record will be long, democratic, and honest.—(*Daily News.*) *At Colne Valley Election.*

Mr. HERBERT SAMUEL, M.P., On the Labour Party.

He declared that the House of Commons was much better and stronger for the presence of the Labour Members there. So long as the Government pressed forward measures of social reform, so long would they have the support of the Labour members. If they neglected that duty, then they would deserve to forfeit the support, both of the Labour members and of their own Party.—*Cleveland, July 3rd.*

SIR W. S. ROBSON, M.P., Solicitor-General.

The Socialist programme was embodied in resolutions passed by the Congress of Trade Unions at Norwich ten or twelve years ago, asking for the nationalisation of all means of production, distribution and exchange. . . . . There never was, he declared, a more fantastic and insane scheme put before an intelligent people. Why did Socialists not advocate their doctrines openly, instead of posing merely as Labour politicians? Because they knew perfectly well that they would not stand examination in practical life. If they were sincere in their allegations that they were not putting Socialism forward, and had cut down their programme to Liberal dimensions, they ought to co-operate with the Government instead of seeking to destroy it.—*At South Shields, August, 1907*

BISHOP OF STEPNEY.

We see the tide of a great movement which, whether we like it or not, is going to be the master current of the life of the people of England in the twentieth century. There is abundance of luxury, but there is appalling abundance of poverty. The nineteenth century forgot it is not enough to produce wealth lavishly, but it is important how it is distributed. A reaction was bound to come, and some of us welcome it. The nineteenth century was the period of individualism and competition. The twentieth century will take its place as the era of Socialism and Co-operation. What is to be the attitude of the Church? It cannot be one of mere opposition. The question is not whether we can arrest it, but whether the influence of Christ can lead and guide it; whether it can be made a movement which will come gradually and fruitfully, or suddenly and dangerously; whether it will be a movement of peace or of violence, of justice or injustice.—*At Church Congress.* (*Daily Express, October 3rd.*)

LORD DERBY.

He did not wish to say anything against the views honestly held by Socialists. They were all Socialists in a certain sense. They all wanted to work for the common good, but in a manner sound in itself, which would stand the test of time, and which, in doing good to some, did not violate the principles of right and justice on which the Constitution was based. . . .He had never been frightened by the term Socialism. The upheaval advocated required to be reduced to more detail before they could deal with the arguments advanced. It was easier to destroy than to build up. And was the Constitution of this country to be upset and placed in the melting-pot at the dictation of people, all of whose theories would not hold water; and was confusion to be introduced instead of simply improvement, for which no one doubted there was room? Labour and Capital were inter-dependent, and there was no reason to believe that simply by a stroke of the pen, conditions which applied all over the world could be altered and reversed; at all events, the closest examination was required by those who otherwise might be led away by eloquent extremists.—*Liverpool Echo, January 29th, 1907.*

SIR H. CAMPBELL-BANNERMAN.

Here and elsewhere to-day you have the spectacle of countless thousands of our fellow-men, and a still larger number of children, who are starved of air and space and sunshine, and therefore the very elements which make a healthy and happy life possible. This was a view of city life which was gradually coming home to the heart and understanding and conscience of our people. This view of it is so terrible that it cannot be put away. What is all our wealth and learning and the finest flower of our civilisation and our Constitution—what are these and our political theories but dust and ashes if the men and women on whose labour the whole social fabric is maintained are doomed to live and die in darkness and misery in the areas of our great cities.—*At Glasgow, January 25th.*

Mr. A. J. SHERWELL, M.P.

He said unhesitatingly from his experience on the St. James's Committee, that at least 95% of the men who applied (for work) were not *bona fide* unemployed, and were there through faults of character, and particularly through the fault of drink. There was, however, a certain unemployed problem that the country would have to reckon with.—*Huddersfield, March 3rd.*

FATHER HUGHES (Liverpool).

He declared that Socialism was not to be ignored. It was a terrible fact that the wages paid to many workers was most inadequate and unjust, whereas the wages of vice were as high as men could make them. He knew of a girl in Liverpool who worked all day in a big draper's establishment, and who received only three shillings a week in wages. In contrast to this he recalled the case of a young woman who decided to forsake her evil ways of living, and whose accumulation of jewellery was valued by a Liverpool jeweller at no less than £10,000. This represented two years' wages of vice. Until they could bring the wages of virtue above the wages of vice they need not wonder that their big cities were dens of immorality. It must be remembered that Socialism offered one solution for this iniquitous state of things; and, moreover, it must not be forgotten that the best points in Socialism were really borrowed from the Catholic Church—such as the equality of men, and that the poor were even dearer to and stood higher in the sight of God than the rich. The Church, like Socialism, rejected the millionaire, and saw a danger to the State and the individual through the accumulation of wealth in a few hands.—*Catholic Truth Society, September 9th, 1907.*

THE BISHOP OF BIRMINGHAM.

Not only in England but throughout Europe there was a great cry for justice. It was called Socialism. With Socialism in its economic and political aspects Christianity was not identified, for Christianity must ever tell men that if they expected to gain the real good and avoid the real evil through

economic and political changes they would be disappointed; it was in the heart and mind that change must be wrought. But there was a great moral claim for a juster distribution of the profits of industry becoming more clamant throughout Europe. The Christian Church as a whole had had very little to say about it.—*Birmingham, September 22nd.*

SIR JOHN GORST.

As a consequence of the distrust which the people felt for the old parties there had sprung up the I.L.P. They had taken upon their backs the cause of Socialism. It was perfectly ridiculous to call Socialism wicked, and nothing could be more silly than the speech of the Duke of Rutland on the subject this week. He regarded it as a dream or vision of the most beautiful and virtuous kind, and he only wished it might be realised some day. He hesitated to throw in his lot with the Socialist movement because he did not think it practical at present.—*October 11th.*

SIR THOMAS WHITTAKER, M.P.

Sir Thomas said that he had already pointed out that there was a superficial plausibility about what Socialists taught. It appealed to various classes of people; it appealed very strongly to the lazy, to the unsuccessful, the despondent and the despairing; it appealed also to the dreamer, and to men who were moved by sympathy rather than their heads. But this was not a matter that they must allow to be settled by sympathy and limited knowledge. They must be right and sound as well as sympathetic. Socialism was based on ignorance and error. Their Socialist friends told them that all wealth was due to labour, and that, therefore, to labour was all wealth due; that rent and interest and middlemen was all robbery; that men who provided capital did not render any service, and deprived labour of its due; that the power of the owners of land and capital made earners wage-slaves. They said that the result of progress was that the rich were becoming richer and the poor poorer. Those statements were untrue; the arguments based on those alleged facts were unsound.—*Yorkshire Observer, October 25th.*

Mr. F. E. SMITH, M.P

Socialists might talk until they were black in the face of the charms of Corporation ownership, but ever since human nature had been made what it was, and he saw no signs of it altering, there had been no incentive so powerful to thrift or devotion to industry as that which enabled a man to point to some object and say:—"That is my own. I acquired it with my energy and my industry."—*At Derby, October 11th.*

LORD ROSEBERY.

My second apprehension about the Government is this: that the Liberal Party may find itself, through some of its members, permanently connected with hositility to property in all its forms. If so, I venture to predict that at no distant time it will find itself squeezed out between Socialism and Conservatism.

Socialism can offer much more to the predatory elements in politics; Conservatism can offer much more confidence to those who want to keep things actually as they are.—*October 26th, 1907.*

THE EARL OF CREWE.

You have to look at the matter as a whole, and I am not afraid to say that in my judgment it is on what are called Socialistic rather than upon individual lines, that this land question in our country has to be settled.—*At Sheffield, March 1st.*

Mr. ASQUITH, on Women's Suffrage.

At the conclusion of his speech Mr. Asquith was heckled by a female suffragist. He replied that he more than doubted whether female enfranchisement was desired by the majority of women, and still more whether it was desired by the community at large. Without being anything of a fanatic, he was of opinion that if it were carried out it would do more harm than good both to the women and to the community. He was therefore not prepared to urge the introduction of a Women's Enfranchisement Bill next session.—*At Newport, October 29th.*

Mr. CLAUDE LOWTHER.

An Edison could not emerge from the ruck in a Socialistic State, for under its sway subtle and intellectual achievements would be impossible. There would be no room for thinkers, men with ideals, scientists who evolve great discoveries, poets who think great thoughts, musicians who compose divine melodies. Wagner would be wheeling a barrow, Shakespeare emptying a dustbin, while Velasquez would be giving a coat of paint to the municipal pig-trough. In a world, genius would be subordinated to the lowest level of the most commonplace intellect in the community.—*Daily Express, October 18th.*

LORD HENEAGE.

One of the most dangerous things about this new Socialism is that it is confounded by men who are Christians and honest men with social reform, which is required, but from which it differs as far as the poles asunder in principle. No one can possibly read the programme of the leaders' speeches, with a desire to discover the truth for themselves and not cover it up with a false gloss for political reasons, without seeing that the new Socialism leads, and is intended to lead, to the overthrow of Christianity and morality and absolute repudiation of Almighty God and the Gospel of Christ.—*Standard, October 24th.*

Mr. C. F. G. MASTERMAN, M.P.

The second accession of strength came with the realisation of the mildness of the Labour Party. Here were no wild revolutionists, harbingers of an uprising of the lower orders, determined to break up the recognised courtesies and hypocrisies of England' benevolent plutocracy. Instead there was discovered a mixture of old-fashioned Trade Unionists, with a sprinkling of well-behaved and pleasant Socialists; more punctilious about the

forms of the House than the oldest members; more eager in making a bargain with the Government and proving themselves agreeable supporters than the most truculent of the Radicals opposite. Their individual members rapidly became exceedingly popular; the occasional violent speeches of their "left wing" were received with a pleasant toleration, harder to combat than open contempt. The illness of Mr. Keir Hardie removed the last figure who was inclined to maintain a dour struggle for independence, and a hostility as relentless towards a Liberal as towards a Tory Government. In the first session, Labour practically dominated the situation, almost dictating terms upon Labour legislation. In the second session, Labour, as an organised Party, has practically not counted at all.—*Nation, August 24th.*

Mr. M'KENNA, M.P.

Referring to the question of Socialism, which, he said, was a very interesting one at the present time, he described it as an ideal with the motto of: "Each for all and all for each." He agreed with the motto, and wished the world were so constituted that it could become practical. He would gladly accept it, and would work for it, as he was now working for it; but the motto was an ideal. Men would not work for the State as they now worked for themselves and their families, and people who acted on the assumption at the present time that they would do so were greatly mistaken. Things, however, were improving, and would still further improve. If a complete change in the social conditions of the country could be brought about between night and morning, and society could be organised afresh, the people would eventually be worse off than at present, because human nature would have to be greatly improved, and the process of improvement was very slow. —*At Garndiffarth, October 21st, 1907.*

Mr. LLOYD GEORGE, M.P.

There were only five or six Socialists in the House of Commons. Five out of six hundred. Well, what were five amongst so many? The Labour people were not Socialists. In the House of Commons they assisted the Liberal Party to carry practical measures. And even the Socialists, though some of them might make very wild speeches outside, in the House of Commons were thoroughly tame. He had never heard them propose a resolution in favour of upsetting Society; he had never heard a revolutionary statement emerging from them. They were there, amending the Trades Disputes Bill or tinkering up some other bills, and doing some odd jobs of that kind in the Liberal workshops—in fact, earning their living in an honest way in the great Parliamentary factory.—*At Madeley, November 1st.*

He asserted that disestablishment was coming. The Prime Minister had said so. As far as he was concerned he could not remain a member of the Ministry five minutes unless he was convinced that they meant to deal with this question. But is was a question of ways and means, and they must trust the people in charge to know the best way of doing it. Welsh Disestablish-

ment would have been dealt with next year but for one thing. The Lords had rejected their Education Bill. But they meant to send, not the Bill, but a better Bill, if possible to them next year. They were going to free the schools and the land, and if they failed because the Lords would not allow them then they would settle, not merely the question of the schools, but the Lords also at the same time.—*At Pontypridd, July, 1907.*

SIR G. WHITE, M.P.

He was bound to say that the Labour Party's ideals were in many respects his ideals The Labour Group in the House of Commons were men of intelligence and high character, and when they had seen a little more of both sides of the question and had gained experience they would be a very valuable batch of men.—*At Cowling, 27th September.*

THE MORNING POST (Unionist).

How, if Socialism is so absurd, as it is or can be made to appear on a moment's reflection, does it contrive to attract a growing number of adherents? Why do more and more people, spite of all exposures of Socialistic schemes, think that they would be better off under these schemes than they are under present conditions ? The inevitable suggestion is that there must be something or many things very wrong about present conditions; that there are anomalies and hardships about the existing social order which make men quite prepared to abandon it without too closely scrutinising the new order which they would put in its place. That is a suggestion which the British Constitutional Association and its supporters in the Anti-socialist crusade might well take to heart. . . . . The one and only rule of State policy is to make a State worth living in for all who are accounted its members, and to take whatever steps may prove neccessary to that end.—*October 9th.*

CARDINAL LOGUE.

Socialism, as it is preached on the Continent, and as it is being preached in this country, simply means irreligion and atheism. Its policy is to banish God from the schools and from the hearts of the people. Even in England the great body of Socialists may not have gone so far; still, according to some of their leaders, they go in for Secularism, which means putting God out of the schools; and if you put God out of the schools you put Him out of the hearts of the whole nation. Hence, I would enter into no alliance with these people, not even for the lip-service which they give to Home Rule.—*At Londonderry, September 29th.*

Mr. WALTER LONG, M.P.

He referred to the growth of the Socialist Party. They were holding a great Socialistic Congress at Bath this week, and those who had read the speeches and resolutions must be convinced of the fact that, whether right or wrong, those who made them believed in their policy and that they were working with all their

energy to attain their end. If they stopped still and did nothing whilst the Socialists were working it would be their fault if, when the Socialists had won, they brought ruin on the greatest country this world had ever seen. It was not enough to laugh and sneer at the Socialists and say they were men with fancies and had no real policy to put before the country. They must work and show that they were sons of a great Empire which it had been their blessed lot to inherit from their patriotic and self-denying predecessors.—*At Malmesbury, September 5th.*

Mr. WM. REDMOND, M.P.

Take them man for man and the Labour members will bear comparison most favourably with the products of Oxford and Cambridge in the House of Commons. As speakers, nearly all the Labour men are far better than the speakers of either of the great parties. They are, it is true, self-educated. But that they are educated, and that they know their business and what they are in Parliament exactly for, is beyond a shadow of doubt.—"*Freeman's Journal, December 31st, 1906.*

Rev. STEWART HEADLAM.

There was a theory that under Socialism family life was to be done away with and marriage was to be abolished, that there was to be a State system of motherhood in which the mothers need not be wives. He had not the slightest doubt that that advocacy alone would be sufficient to postpone the coming of Socialism in England for many a year. These questions of the family, all these conflicting theories of life, having been raised, they would, unless Socialists were on their guard, become the main thing with both foes and friends, the poverty of the poor would be forgotten, and the industrial revolution would be delayed.—*Annual Meeting Guild of St. Matthew.*

LORD MILNER.

Many people think that it is sufficient for the purpose—that it is possible to conduct a victorious campaign with the single watchword "Down with Socialism." Well, I am not fond of mere negatives. I do not like fighting an abstract noun. My objection to anti-Socialism as a platform is that Socialism means so many different things. I will wait to denounce Socialism till I see what form it takes. Sometimes it is synonymous with robbery, and to robbery, open or veiled, boldly stalking in the face of day or hiding itself under special phrases, Unionists are, as a matter of course, opposed. Correctly used, the word only signifies a particular view of the proper relation of the State to its citizens—a tendency to substitute public for private ownership, or to restrict the freedom of individual enterprise in the interests of the public. But there are some forms of property which we all admit should be public and not private, and the freedom of individual enterprise is already limited by a hundred laws. Socialism and individualism are opposing principles, which enter in various proportions into the constitution of every civilised society; it is merely a question of degree.—*At Guildford, October, 1907.*

Mr. CHIOZZA MONEY, M.P.

He was not himself a very keen party man, and he did not think any honest man could have been in Parliament, even for so short a time as he had been, without getting greatly disgusted with party, and what took place in the name of party. Nothing was more clear to him than that old Liberalism and old Radicalism was going the way of old Toryism.—*Swansea, October 20th, 1907.*

SIR JOHN BRUNNER, Bart., M.P.

I have been one of a Royal Commission visiting the North of France, Belgium, and Northern Germany, and our duty has been to examine what those three countries have done in the improvement of their canals and their waterways. We have been very deeply impressed by what we have seen, and I can tell you to-day, speaking as a man of business to men of business, that the fact that in those three countries there is communal effort—that is to say, that the State acts as a whole, using the whole power of the State in money and in credit for the benefit of the national trade—has brought to those three countries enormous, almost incalculable, benefits; and I think that any man, any intelligent man, who studies this matter as I have studied it for a great many years, will come to the conclusion, as I have come very clearly and decidedly, that the old policy which we have adopted for generations of leaving all public works to private enterprise—the old policy, so called, of "laisser faire"—is played out completely, and I am of opinion, very firmly, that, if we mean to hold our own in matters of trade, we must learn to follow the example that has been set us not only by France, Belgium, and Germany, but by the United States and by every one of the Colonies of our Empire. Everywhere do you find that trade is helped by the effort of the community, by the force of the State, and I shall be very heartily pleased if those who hear me will think the matter over and decide for themselves whether or not we as business people—pre-eminently the business people of the world—are to maintain the old policy of leaving everything to private enterprise, or whether we are to act together for the good of all in this important matter of the national trade.—*Annual Meeting, Brunner, Mond & Co., June, 1907.*

T. P. O'CONNOR ON THE LABOUR PARTY.

This is the killing kind of life that many of our representatives in Parliament are leading during these last weeks of the Parliamentary Session. If you ask me why it is that you have such feverish activity, I have to say that it is largely due to that entirely new factor which has been introduced into our Parliamentary system by the growth of the Labour Party. These men, in their pot-hats, their sack-coats, their faded red ties, their general air of proud and high-minded poverty, have brought to the House of Commons a strange new draught of fresh and vital air; coming from the blast furnace, from the dark depths of the mine, from the dockside, they have infused a spirit of reality and of close contact with the masses of the nation which is entirely

different from anything I saw in the first House of Commons I knew. And so the feverish and unrelaxed activity you see in the House of Commons to-day, ... when even already there is a premonitory autumn chill in the air, is largely the creation and offspring of the activity brought into the assembly by the Labour Party.—*"P.T.O.," August, 1907.*

DUKE OF RUTLAND.

I am absolutely certain that when Englishmen realise that the Socialist programme is one of undiluted atheism, theft, and immorality, and that the once great Liberal Party has become only the kept party of the Socialists, and has ceased to have any identity of its own, then they will at the next General Election make such a clearance of the Graysons, the Keir Hardies, and such like as will astonish the whole electoral world.—*Letter to Kirkdale, October 10th, 1907.*

Mr. RICHARD BELL, M.P.

He would remind them that when Nationalisation of Railways came many thousands of railway men would have to suffer loss of employment. A delegate questioning this, Mr. Bell said there was no question about it, but he had not time to argue the point. . . . In considering Nationalisation it should not be forgotten that it was the private individuals who had been the main cause of the great prosperity of the railways.—*At A.S.R.S. Conference, October, 1907.*

Mr. ENOCH EDWARDS, M.P. (Chairman Trade Union Group).

"I have felt keenly the gross blunder that any man should go and oppose, as a representative of Trade Unionism, other representatives of Trade Unionism.—When my friend, Pete Curran stood, it was little less than a scandal that any man calling himself a Trade Unionist should go there and oppose him. Let me say I am one of those who view this phase as absolute nonsense, to oppose a man because he owns more advanced views than myself."—*At Trade Union Congress, 1907.*

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The Independent Labour Party.

OBJECT.

An Industrial Commonwealth founded upon the Socialisation of Land and Capital.

METHODS.

The education of the community in the principles of Socialism.

The Industrial and Political Organisation of the Workers.

The Independent Representation of Socialist Principles on all elective bodies.

The true object of industry being the production of the requirements of life, the responsibility should rest with the community collectively, therefore:

The land being the storehouse of all the necessaries of life, should be declared and treated as public property.

The capital necessary for industrial operations should be owned and used collectively.

Work, and wealth resulting therefrom, should be equitably distributed over the population.

As a means to this end, we demand the enactment of the following measures:

1. A maximum of 48 hours working week, with the retention of all existing holidays, and Labour Day, May 1st, secured by law.

2. The provision of work to all capable adult applicants at recognised trade union rates, with a statutory minimum of sixpence per hour.

In order to remuneratively employ the applicants, Parish, District, Borough, and County Councils to be invested with powers to:

(*a*) Organise and undertake such industries as they may consider desirable.

(*b*) Compulsorily acquire land; purchase, erect, or manufacture buildings, stock, or other articles for carrying on such industries.

(*c*) Levy rates on the rental values of the district, and borrow money on the security of such rates for any of the above purposes.

3. State pensions for every person over 50 years of age, and adequate provision for all widows, orphans, sick and disabled workers.

4. Free, secular, moral, primary, secondary and university education, with free maintenance while at school or university.

5. The raising of the age of child labour, with a view to its ultimate extinction.

6. Municipalisation and public control of the drink traffic.

7. Municipalisation and public control of all Hospitals and Infirmaries.

8. Abolition of indirect taxation and the gradual transference of all public burdens on to unearned incomes with a view to their ultimate extinction.

The Independent Labour Party is in favour of adult suffrage, with full political rights and privileges for women, and the immediate extension of the franchise to women on the same terms as granted to men; also triennial Parliaments and second ballot.

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	£
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Total	£4,033,000

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Mr. Asquith gave no relief whatever of indirect taxation. He instituted differentiation as between "earned" and "unearned" incomes up to £2,000 a year; the rate of income tax on earned incomes not exceeding £2,000 a year to be 9d. in the pound, on unearned incomes to be 1s. This, as shown above, gives relief to the extent of £1,250,000 a year.

As to the Death Duties, the changes shown in the following table were made:—

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Value of Estate.	Old Rate.	New Rate.
£ £		
150,000 to 250,000	6½ per cent.	7 per cent.
250,000 to 500,000	7 ,,	8 ,,
500,000 to 750,000	7½ ,,	9 ,,
750,000 to 1,000,000	7½ ,,	10 ,,
1,000,000 to 1,500,000	8 per cent.	10 per cent. up to £1,000,000 11 ,, on rest.
1,500,000 to 2,000,000	8 ,,	10 ,, up to £1,000,000 12 ,, on rest.
2,000,000 to 2,500,000	8 ,,	10 ,, up to £1,000,000 13 ,, on rest.
2,500,000 to 3,000,000	8 ,,	10 ,, up to £1,000,000 14 ,, on rest.
Above £3,000,000	8 ,,	10 ,, up to £1,000,000 15 ,, on rest.

There was no provision whatever made out of this year's revenue for Old Age Pensions. On the basis of the retention of all existing taxes, next year Mr. Asquith will have an estimated surplus of £2,250,000. Instead of this going next year to reduction of National Debt, it is to be "earmarked" for Old Age Pensions.

The following summarises Mr. Asquith's Second Budget:—

Relief of Taxation to those below £160 a year,	Nothing
Relief of Taxation to those with incomes between £160 and £2,000 a year	£1,250,000
Extra Taxation on Estates over £150,000 value	£600,000
Sum set aside for Old Age Pensions this year,	Nothing
Estimated Surplus next year for Old Age Pensions	£2,250,000

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